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A MERICANS in China are responding to the Third Liberty Loan with great enthusiasm, and it cannot help but be a matter of gratification to Americans that large subscriptions are also being received from British, French, Chinese and Japanese investors. The same methods of publicity as were employed in America were made use of with good effect in China. The committee in charge of the advertising campaign had prepared large posters which were displayed not only in Shanghai but in all the more important treaty ports, and in addition there were conspicuous advertisements in the public press. A number of private firms donated large advertisements in order to assist in securing subscriptions. Not only was this done by several American firms, but also by British and French firms. The newly-established daily newspaper in Shanghai, the *Shanghai Gazette*, which primarily aims at presenting the views of the Chinese public, also gave excellent support, as

did the other newspapers of Shanghai of all nationalities, and among the subscriptions received were those of two Chinese banks (The National Commercial Bank, Ltd., and the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.) each for \$5,000, and also that of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for a similar sum. Mr. Y. C. Tong has been rendering valuable assistance in securing Chinese subscribers. Many \$5,000 subscriptions came through the French banking institutions, the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the Banque de L'Indo Chine. Americans are, of course, to a great extent actuated by patriotic considerations in making subscriptions and a spirit of appreciation of America's participation in the Allied cause may have weighed with some of those owing allegiance to other flags when subscribing to the present Loan. At the same time it is not out of place to mention that all who have invested will receive a very fair return for their money, as the interest coupons, which are payable twice yearly, pay $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest, and are negotiable at any bank. We do not suppose that any one, least of all Americans, has any doubt about it that these securities, backed by the United States Government, are absolutely safe. The "drive" closes Monday, April 29, and it is anticipated that more than triple the sum realized last October on the occasion of the Second Liberty Loan will be subscribed. On Thursday, April 25, no less than \$120,000 was subscribed for, almost half of which was taken by Chinese buyers. Present indications are that the total subscriptions will reach half a million dollars for Shanghai alone.

IT is unfortunate that every foreign business man in Shanghai could not have attended the meetings of the Missionary Continuation Committee that held its sessions in this city

during the week. First, business men would have learned what the missionaries are doing in China—information that is vital to every foreigner engaged in business in China—but the most important thing that business men would have gained from these sessions were the suggestions for doing business in China efficiently. Missionaries have not always conducted their enterprises in China efficiently, but from present plans there is to be no question about the future. In one of the rooms where the sessions were held were some dozens of maps and statistical charts dealing with China. These maps and charts constitute perhaps the most complete information regarding China that has been compiled by any interest. For example, one map showing the language dialects of China was a revelation. It showed the great preponderance of *Mandarin* as the language of China, now used in fully nine-tenths of the country's territory. There were maps showing the population of China by provinces and sections. Other maps showed the locations of mission stations with the number of workers. Still other maps showed the location of mission and governmental schools and colleges, with the student enrollment of each. Another chart showed the number of children of American missionaries in China. This number is 275, and it has a special significance for the business man who is in need of assistants who know China, its language, characteristics and customs. Recently the REVIEW printed a query as to those Americans who have lived in China for the greatest length of time. Within thirty minutes after the issue containing the articles had been circulated, Mr. C. L. Boynton, statistical secretary of the Continuation Committee, sent to this office a list of the names of thirty-six who have lived in China for forty years and longer, together with the dates of their arrival in China. This is efficiency; and a suggestion to the various foreign and Chinese chambers of commerce and business firms in China's chief commercial port. Figures and maps of this kind are the only correct basis for business enterprise as well as missionary enterprise. These are the things that eliminate chance and gamble in business. The firm that has the *facts* always has the advantage over the one that *hasn't the facts*, whether it is selling Chinese products abroad or selling foreign products in China. The missionaries are the people who are really opening up China to the outside world and modernizing its people and institutions. Their only gain from their enterprises is a meager living under adverse conditions and a satisfaction of *good work* for a good cause well performed. The records show that the various mission boards are now sending an average of 500 missionaries to China each year. Before going to their stations these men and women must study the Chinese language and

history for a period of a year or more. They must be college graduates to begin with. The first missionary came to China in 1807 and there are now 6,400 of them in the country. The business man who would belittle or sneer at their efforts and influence is a fool. We know no shorter or uglier word.

TSINGHUA College, situated a short distance north of Peking—which is of special interest to Americans because of the fact that it is being maintained out of the Boxer Indemnity funds remitted to China by America—will observe its annual Anniversary and Conference May 11, and elaborate preparations are now being made by the College authorities to prepare for the event. The Railway out of Peking is putting on an extra train service for the day and is allowing a discount of twenty-five per cent off the regular fares to Tsinghua. A special automobile service is likewise being arranged. The morning exercises will consist mostly of demonstrations of school work done by the pupils during the term, while in the afternoon the events will be somewhat more physical in character. During the forenoon there will be static exhibits from the departments of Fine Arts, Manual Arts, and others, and also laboratory demonstrations. From 11 to 12 a.m. there will be a departmental conference. The afternoon program includes a fire drill on the Athletic Field by the brigade of Tsinghua servants, and a dress parade by the Tsinghua Corps of Cadets, at which the inspecting officer will be Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister. There will also be a scouts' display by the Tsinghua Boy Scouts, the inspecting officers being District Scoutmaster Johnson and Scoutmaster Leslie, both of Shanghai, and a number of the College students will give an exhibition of Chinese boxing and archery. These events, which will all be presented on the Athletic Field, will be brought to an end by a concert in the gymnasium, in which the various musical organizations connected with the College—the Military Band, the Students' Band, and the Glee Club—will participate. In the evening from 8 to 9 o'clock a cinematograph show will be given in the High School Quadrangle, to be followed by electrical illuminations and a torch-light procession. We note from an advance copy of the program sent us by S. D. Lee, a member of the general committee, that there will also be special "stunts" by the students and faculty, a bonfire bringing the exercises to a brilliant close.

MR. Frederick Moore, managing editor of *Asia*, a monthly journal which is distributed in China to every member of the American Asiatic Association, expressed views at a meeting of the N. Y. Peace Society, held

March 14, which have aroused the ire of the directors of the company which publishes it. In the course of his talk on problems of international affairs in the Far East, Mr. Moore said that he favored an international commission to control the financial affairs of China, and he reinforced his ideas on the point by adding that the material interests of China would be better off in the hands of some foreign nation, no matter which one, rather than in the hands of the Chinese themselves. He polished off this point of view by asserting that public spirit and self-sacrifice among the Chinese were almost unknown. Mr. Moore is also reported by the *New York Times* to have made the observation at the close of his address, in response to a question, that he did not believe America was going to win the war. Mr. Moore also intimated that he was not opposed to the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok or even of all Siberia east of Lake Baikal. These views called forth prompt and vigorous dissent from the directors of the *Asia Publishing Company*, a formal statement being issued by Mr. Froelick, the secretary, in the following words: "The Directors of the *Asia Publishing Company*, at a meeting to-day, authorized the statement that Frederick Moore did not express or reflect the opinion of the *Asia Magazine* in the address made before the New York Peace Society yesterday. The Directors emphatically dissent from Mr. Moore's opinion that the war will end in a compromise; on the contrary, they are confident that it will result in victory for the Allies. The other statements of Mr. Moore were made without the authority of the *Asia Magazine*, and cannot be taken as the expression of its opinions, which are voiced only in its columns. To correct a mistake in reports in certain newspapers, it should be stated that Mr. Moore is managing editor, and not editor, of *Asia*." Mr. Froelick intimated that a fuller statement would probably appear in the journal itself.

Mr. Moore, evidently finding himself in a somewhat uncomfortable position, also issued a statement, in the course of which he said: "We must never conclude this war with a compromise. There is but one hope for us, one hope for our liberty, and one just outcome of the conflict. My dread, expressed emphatically at the conference Thursday afternoon, is that one or other of the Allies or ourselves, at some moment of distorted judgment in the course of the years that we shall have to fight, may accept the pledges of a Government that has become hideous in its disregard of honor and of the rights of other nations."

ONE hundred residents of Tientsin and vicinity, Americans, British, French and Chinese, have formed a stock company for the purpose of publishing a new American daily

newspaper, to be known as the *North China Star*. Plans for the establishment of the paper were first drawn up at an informal meeting of members of the American Chamber of Commerce, when attention was called to the dearth of American news in Tientsin and Peking. It was decided that the paper should emphasize American news, but at the same time be international in character, and a successful appeal was made for the support of members of the Allied nations in and around Tientsin. Americans, French and others in Peking have also joined the *North China Star Company*. The editor of the paper is to be Dr. Charles J. Fox, professor of political science at Pei Yang University, who before coming to China four years ago did newspaper work in New York and Washington, D. C., for more than ten years. Dr. Fox was educated in the European Universities of Geneva, Paris and Heidelberg, speaks French, German and Chinese, has lived for more than a year in England and states that because of his long experience in newspaper work, as well as his knowledge of the countries of the nationals involved, he feels confident of being able to issue an American paper that will appeal to the international English reading public of Tientsin and Peking.

The assistant editor will be George E. Sokolsky, a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism of New York, who has just come to China from Petrograd, where before and during the revolution he was assistant editor of the *Russian Daily News*, a British newspaper published at Petrograd in the English language. Mr. Sokolsky went to Russia as the representative of the New Republic News Service. He knows French, German and Russian. According to Dr. Fox, the first issue of the *North China Star* will appear in June.

AT the stockholders' annual meeting of the American International Corporation held in New York City, April 3, Charles A. Stone, the president, in the course of his Report stated that after the initiation of the Corporation its first important undertaking was the purchase of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which was then about to be liquidated and its fleet disbanded. Later, after the United States had declared war against Germany, the Corporation began negotiations with the United States Shipping Board (Emergency Fleet Corporation), with a view to ascertaining whether or not it should undertake the construction of a large number of steel ships. Finally a basis of agreement was reached, under which the American International Corporation undertook to become agents of the Government in carrying out the plan of constructing a yard designed with facilities for assembling and erecting 200 ships at the greatest possible speed and constructing at

once fifty 7,500-ton ships. A contract was signed on September 13, 1917, with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, in accordance with which the A. I. C. was to design and build such a yard and proceed with the construction of 50 ships immediately under the control of the Government representatives, the money for the undertaking being provided entirely by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The A. I. C. had requested the Emergency Fleet Corporation to purchase the land, but as the Government had made no provision for this, the latter declined to do so. The American International Corporation thereupon invested over \$1,700,000 in the land, giving the option, as required, to the Government to purchase it at cost. The work begun by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will involve something over \$200,000,000 and must be completed in twenty-two and one-half months. The yard, which is now so far completed that the construction of ships has commenced, will be equipped to assemble ships more rapidly and on a greater scale than has ever been attained. Through the agency which has now been established the Corporation expects to be able to construct for the United States Government merchant ships more rapidly and economically than they can be constructed through any other single agency in the world.

WITH reference to the announcement made last month that a commission composed of representative American, British and Russian Jews would shortly leave for Palestine in a short time to plan the foundations of the new Jewish state in the old homeland of the race, in accordance with the promise of the British Government, backed by its allies, the N. Y. *Independent* remarks that Jewish reestablishment in Palestine, after a lapse of 2,000 years, is perhaps the most dramatic event of the world war. For the past few months the Jews of the United States have been raising a great fund for the restoration of the forty-eight Jewish agricultural colonies in Palestine, which have been blighted by war, and for the groundwork necessary for the inauguration of a Jewish administration. The first million dollars of the fund, for immediate needs in Palestine, is now about completed. Contributions have been received from nearly 300 cities in forty-two states. They represent over 150,000 individual donations. The new Jewish state will be situated in a strategic position at the junction of three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. It is expected to be a great factor for peace and stability in the Near East. The Zionist leaders purpose to make it not only a center for the development of Hebrew religion and culture, and a refuge from oppression, but a model state developed on the most practical

cooperative lines, a home for freedom, democracy and social justice. The new Zion, according to the deliberately laid plans, will be essentially a country for the people.

IT will not have escaped readers of the REVIEW that now and then several unfortunate errors creep into the typography, but nothing equal to the "bull" perpetrated by the *Outlook* of New York has so far appeared in these columns. In its issue of March 14, in the course of an article on marine risks, it was stated "it is also maintained that neutral vessels which go into a field of war whether on land or on sea must take their own risks." The *Outlook* in the next issue in admitting the fault commented as follows: "As even in time of peace the risks which a vessel incurs when she ventures to climb onto the land must be assumed by herself, it is obvious that a vessel guilty of such perversity in war time could never unload these risks on any government, however philanthropic. When the book of war bulls is published this specimen may take its place with that of the *New York Tribune* when it told of 'the shrieks of the dead and dying.'"

IN connection with the suggestion made in these columns last week that other educational institutions in China might do well to follow the precedent set by the Foochow College in using MILLARD'S REVIEW as a text-book, it may interest the public to know that the Fukien Union College has now adopted the same plan, as has a college at Peking whose name is at present unknown to the editor as its subscription for twelve extra copies to be sent each week came through a subscription agency. We believe that schools in China generally might adopt a similar course with good results.

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China's Conditions at the Peace Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"THE storm-center of the world has gradually shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire socially, politically, economically, religiously, has a key to world politics for the next five centuries."

With this statement of John Hay, the father of the Open Door doctrine, Carson C. Chang, secretary to the President and a member of the War Commission, in an interview granted to me this morning, opened his discussion of China's conditions at the Peace Conference to be held after the Great War. "Unless the world understands our sufferings from foreign aggression and is willing to remedy them," declared Mr. Chang, "There can be no permanent peace, and China will shortly become the bone of contention afresh. Mr. Hay, the great American statesman, had undoubtedly foreseen all this."

The world is well acquainted with the different conditions which Great Britain, France, America, Italy and other Allied powers, are going to propose at the Peace Conference, but does not know those of China's. Mr. Chang's views on what China expects at the end of the War, though personal, unmistakably represent the opinion of the majority of intelligent Chinese, and are therefore of singular interest and significance. Japan may now endeavor to get as much concessions and rights from China as she can through secret negotiations proceeding here in Peking, but she will be forced to surrender what she has extorted from us when international opinion asserts itself.

"Up to the present, the peace conditions as proposed by statesmen of different belligerent nations," stated Mr. Chang, "are based upon two principles, righteousness and political interests. Thus we hear of the demands to return seized territories to their original possessors, to give back independence to nations which have lost it, and to compensate losses for such wanton destruction as Germany has committed in Belgium and the northern part of France. For instance, France demands the return of Alsace-Lorraine, and Italy wants back Trieste. Germany and Russia have already given independence to Poland and the Ukraine, whilst Great Britain has declared that Arabia and Armenia should be entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions. Besides this, questions of international law, such as the binding force of treaties, freedom of the high seas and neutral commerce in war time, will all be brought up at the Conference. On such matters statesmen of different belligerent nations have made solemn declarations

either in Parliament or at public meetings. Of course we cannot consider the conditions they proposed as final, but by their constant repetition they have become part of the aspirations of these nations and are gradually accepted by the whole world tacitly.

"As to China, she has hitherto borne her sufferings from foreign aggression in profound silence, unlike foreigners, who voice even their slightest grievance. Some war prisoners, who recently returned to England from Germany, complained of their being crowded in the cars and denied food and water. Their privations were small in comparison with what we have dumbly experienced during the last half century of our contact with European material civilization. The time for us to observe silence is past, and we must make a public declaration of what we want in order to right the wrongs. The Peace Conference, we are confident, will consider our claims in a fair spirit, as it will not be influenced by a small number of diplomats and its decisions will be based upon common opinions of the nations. 'Although the Government are alone responsible for the actual language I purpose using,' thus said Lloyd George in his speech on January 5, 'there is a national agreement as to the character and purposes of our war aims and peace conditions and in what I say to you to-day, and through you to the world, I can venture to claim that I am speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and of the empire as a whole.' President Wilson expressed similar views in his address to Congress three days later.

"Some state that if we can at the Peace Conference get back Kiaochow on the basis of the Japanese Ultimatum to Germany and solve the Shantung problem, we should be satisfied. But, in my opinion, the question arising out of the Japanese-German War in Shantung is insignificant. What we ought to ask for is something which will secure our national existence and which will better world conditions."

After pausing for a while, the secretary to the President gave his studied views on China's conditions at the Peace Conference, and said: "China should, first of all, propose the total cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity, the root of many political evils existing in the country. A war indemnity is only a means for a conquering nation to increase its national resources and to exhaust those of the conquered. That is why Germany demanded it from France in 1870, Russia from Turkey in 1878 and Japan from China in 1894; but in recent wars like the Russo-Japanese War, the American-Spanish War, the Turco-Italian War and the two Balkan Wars, no indemnity was paid. According to the peace condition proposed by the Russian delegates at Brest Litovsk, no

nation should be obliged to pay indemnity for war expenditures, and the losses of individuals should be indemnified from the funds to be contributed by all nations proportionately. Even Lloyd George partly approved of this non-indemnity doctrine, as he declared in a speech that such reparation as could be made for the devastation of Belgian towns and provinces was no demand for a war indemnity such as that imposed on France by Germany in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of war-like operations from one belligerent to another. So far as I can see, no indemnity question will be brought up at the Peace Conference. Then what about our Boxer Indemnity? It has amounted to \$450,000,000, the interest of which will approximate another \$450,000,000, divided as it is among fourteen different nations. Does the world realize the serious effect upon China in consequence of it? A great portion of our revenue is used for the payment of the indemnity to foreign countries without benefiting the people, who find it more difficult every day to make a living. The periodical trouble in China and the springing into existence of "tufeis" like mushrooms in these years are caused by her economic exhaustion or pressure, to which the Boxer Indemnity has contributed no small share. All the countries in the West wish internal peace for China, but how can it be secured under such economic conditions? She has paid the Indemnity for sixteen years already, and will still have to pay it for twenty-two more years. So long as this burden remains, the Government will have no spare money to undertake financial reform or to improve the economic conditions of the people. By failing these, the root of the civil strife will stay with us.

"The foreign powers themselves recognized that they had secured too much of the indemnity from China. America, therefore, returned a part of her share under the condition that it be used for educational purposes. Japan will soon act likewise. When China declared war against Germany last year, the Entente Powers consented to the postponement of the indemnity for five years. Some of them delayed its payment wholly and some only one-third. Such an arrangement is by no means satisfactory as it does not cancel the war debt. No benefit to the people can consequently accrue. At the expiration of the period of five years, we will resume payment. This is the time when China should let the world know how much injury she has endured during the last sixteen years and suggest the annulment of the Indemnity. The countries concerned would probably object on the ground that they had spent much money in sending troops to China during the Boxer trouble and that the missionaries had sustained enormous loss in lives and property. If this were the real reason, such

expenditures and loss in 1900 were nothing compared with those in the Great War. If the present belligerents demand no indemnity from each other, how can they justify their retaining the immense amount of the Boxer Indemnity? If the Western countries wish a free development and a stable government in China, the first thing they should do is to say to her: 'We want no more of your indemnity and you can devote it to better purposes.'

"Secondly, we must have the freedom of making our own tariff. Since our commercial intercourse with Western nations we have developed our country more than before, and at the same time have suffered much from the treaties giving away the tariff-making power. Tobacco and wine imported into China pay an effective duty of only two or three per cent, whilst the foreign countries charge possibly a hundred per cent duty for the same commodities. Piece goods are taxed at an effective two or three per cent duty in China and our goods will have to pay an import duty of fifty or more per cent in alien lands. Owing to this, our people are impoverished, and the Government fails to make both ends meet, whilst the countries like Japan are thriving and happy, and some of them, taking advantage of this condition, make more loans to China in endeavors to bring her under their subjugation sooner. Gradually but silently, China loses her financial independence. This is the commercial war, which is as terrible as the military war. Both achieve the same result. I am therefore in favor of the conditions proposed by the Russian delegate that with regard to the weak nations, the indirect means of pressure, like boycott of foreign goods and high tariff or other restraints, should not be applied. The same idea was thus expressed by President Wilson in his speech on January 8: "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." If President Wilson's utterance means anything, we confidently expect that we will be given back the freedom of fixing our own import as well as export duties. Not only will the political peace thus be made lasting, but also the commercial peace will be secured, based as it is upon an equality of trading intercourse.

"Thirdly, China should propose that the Powers give us back the leased territories. Germany first occupied Kiaochow under the pretext of leasing it. Russia followed her example by obtaining Dairen and Port Arthur. As a counter measure, Great Britain got hold of Weihaiwei and Kowloon, and France seized Kwangchow Bay. In the treaty with Great Britain concerning the lease of Weihaiwei it was, however, expressly stipulated that she would re-

turn that port when Russia's term of lease expired. By such means the Powers claimed to balance their power in Asia. After the Russo-Japanese War, Russia withdrew herself from Dairen and Port Arthur. Great Britain should be obliged to return Weihaiwei according to the treaty, but she did not do it. Germany was then expelled from the Far East, and we don't think that she can secure another base like Kiaochow after the War, as according to the notes exchanged between Japan and herself in 1915, China should not lease any port or island to a foreign country. The indefensible reason that the European Powers are retaining the harbors in China in order to counteract Germany and Russia thus becomes more untenable.

Many international disputes have been caused by coveting open ports, as in the case of Russia trying to get Constantinople and of Serbia and Montenegro attempting to obtain Scutari. So long as foreign countries keep military bases around the Chinese coast, so long will the hostility of the people towards foreigners exist. As China needs free access to the sea, which is important for her commercial development, Weihaiwei, Port Arthur and Dairen should now be returned. Understanding such a situation, President Wilson declared that Serbia and Poland should be given a free and secure access to the sea. If these two countries, which have no port of their own, should be accorded one, why should China, which has her own ports, be deprived of them? If more reasons are needed to support our claims, it is this: As the people of these harbors leased to the Powers are of Chinese nationality, they can base upon the right of self-determination, which is a common saying among Western publicists, their demand that the destiny of these territories should be left in their hands.

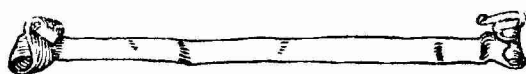
"Fourthly, secret diplomacy should be abolished. It brings advantages to two countries equally strong, and disasters to a weak one. Study China's diplomatic history during the last few decades, and you will be astonished to learn how much territory and rights have been lost due to secret diplomacy. For example, the Li Hung-chang-Cassini Treaty, through which we abandoned the right to the construction of the Manchurian Railway to Russia, and gradually lost the sovereignty in the Three Eastern Provinces. Should the Government give publicity to foreign demands we will have to concede some, but concede less. Take the Twenty-one demands of Japan for illustration. The Chinese Government had them published in the American and European newspapers, and thereby caused world-wide indignation and secured their support of our view. We were coerced to accede to many demands, but the disaster to China would have been greater had we kept them secret until after the conclusion of the negotiations. These

two cases show the advantage of publicity and give a warning against secret diplomacy.

"What the Socialists in Europe most hate is secret diplomacy. Their statesmen, by taking advantage of it, often conclude treaties provocative of war and aiming at territorial conquest. We know from the documents published by the Lenin Government that England and France, during the year of 1915, promised to give Constantinople to Russia as a prize for her to remain in the war, and such a promise meant conquest or annexation, pure and simple. We disapprove of secret diplomacy, because thereby we lose territory and rights. But one reason against it which both European Socialists and we hold in common is to prevent the strong from encroaching upon the territory of the weak. On this subject, President Wilson said: 'Open covenants of peace must be arrived at, after which there will surely be no private international action or rulings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.' Lloyd George expressed the same views, but in different language: 'The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion interests of this or that dynasty or nation.' The identical views of President Wilson and Lloyd George indicate the existence of a new spirit in diplomacy, and form the real basis for intercourse of nations. As China's territory, population and resources are enormous, she does not want to get anything from others, and what she wants is the preservation of what she has. This can only be brought about by the abolition of secret diplomacy. Secret diplomacy is now practised by the Chinese Government simply because it still prevails in the world.

"It appears doubtful whether 'open covenants of peace,' to use the words of President Wilson, can be brought about, because, during the War, so many secret agreements have been made between belligerent nations, with the exception of the United States of America," concluded Mr. Chang. "On the other hand, it is certain that the influence which one country can exercise at the Peace Conference will be proportionate to the military and economic forces it possesses. Notwithstanding all this, China should bravely declare, as America and Great Britain have done, what wrongs we have suffered and what rights we desire to assert. I hope that a national movement will soon be set afoot to present these views before the world, but first of all we must stop our prolonged civil strife."

Peking, April 20th.



Party Strife in China

BY SOONG TSUNG FAUNG

Head of the French Department, Tsing Hua College.

In the political history of China there were always party struggles under the dynasties whose existence was more or less long, such as the Han and the Tang dynasty. They were particularly interesting in the Sung dynasty, for the principles and the organisation of the political parties during that epoch came much nearer to those of the modern political parties. Moreover, the influence of the eunuchs was not felt during the Sung dynasty.

With the exception of the Sung dynasty and in the beginning of the Tang dynasty, there was, properly speaking, only one political party, which fought desperately against the eunuchs and sometimes the nobles. The eunuchs, who were popular among the Romans, were introduced into the Chinese court during the Ch'in dynasty (249-210 B. C.) During the Han dynasty there were very often child-emperors, the empress dowager reigning in the place of the Son of Heaven. The eunuchs were then called upon to act as "intermediaries" between the empress dowager and the high functionaries, since the Chinese etiquette forbade the woman rulers to receive men in personal audience. This explains how the eunuchs slowly but steadily came into power.

The Chinese political parties had their origin under the Emperor Huan Ti (148-169 A. D.) who, before ascending the throne, was a pupil of Chou Fou. The latter was naturally called to play an important role in politics soon afterwards. But Van Zu, who came from the same town as Chou Fou, was also in power. The two statesmen had quite different political opinions, and their followers rallied one another. Parties were thus formed, constituting the prelude of a series of bloody struggles which stained the pages of our history. But the party struggle in the Han dynasty was, in the main, a strife between a group of loyal statesmen and some perfidious eunuchs. Close to the end of the Han dynasty, two prominent leaders, Chen Van and Lee In, led a campaign against the eunuchs. While the latter was a literary genius of his epoch, the former was a great statesman, who held fast to his bold principles and the welfare of the dynasty. Their partisans, numbering 30,000 consisted of all the learned men of the empire. Their program was very simple: the complete abolition of the eunuch system. The influence the eunuchs had become was so great that all the functionaries sought to become the adopted sons of eunuchs, since this was the only way of getting a post and to acquire others afterwards. What was worse, the emperor himself

was an accomplice of the eunuchs, for he divided with them benefits derived from sales of public posts!

No other task was, therefore, more urgent than the expulsion of these eunuchs, in order to put an end to the great corruption. Chen Van made an alliance with Du Vou, one of those rare nobles in the Chinese history who succeeded in making himself beloved by all. Troops were secretly mobilised to the Capital. But the eunuchs, having discovered the conspiracy, accused him of trying to usurp the throne. Fierce battles took place in and around the palace and the defeat of Du Fou's army put an end to his life as well as the lives of those who participated in this anti-eunuch movement, the political party in the Han dynasty being thus forever dissolved.

In spite of their unsuccessful attempt and the deplorable consequences which resulted from this struggle, for with such a catastrophe the Han dynasty also came to its end, the Chinese historians have never condemned the unfortunate party leaders whose virtuous principles were the sign of a real triumph of ideas and moralizing forces.

Such, however, was not the case with the political parties of the Tang dynasty (618-905 A. D.) which had, as a matter of fact, much resemblance to the Chinese political parties of to-day. There were many cliques, but we may divide them into two great camps. Lee Tuk-yu was the chief of the one and New Sun-z and Lee Tsung-ming were the most important heads of the other. They had no program, nor were they interested themselves in any political or dynastic questions, though Lee Tuk-yu had been recognized as an able and far-sighted politician and general. Their object was first to get hold of the public powers and then to abuse them. Toward the welfare of the empire they were quite indifferent. The Emperor Vung Toung always said that it would be easier to suppress the bandits of Hupeh than to stop the party struggles in the capital.

At the commencement of the struggle there was no eunuch who was really obnoxious, but as soon as the strife became intense the eunuchs crept in and their influence assumed soon great proportions, in spite of the fact that most of the emperors at that time were anti-eunuch.

The struggles of these parties came to a close with the death of one of the chiefs, Lee Tuk-yu. But the affairs of state were already in too bad a condition to be remedied. The eunuchs gained control of all; and their abuse of power brought about revolts from every quarter of the empire. The Tang dynasty, it is said, was the worst victim of the party struggles.

In the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A. D.), the demarcation of the political parties was quite distinct—the conservative party and the radical or progressive party. The Emperor Shen Tsung (1068-1085 A. D.) was ambitious and extravagant. He wished to make China a military power of the first rank, but the empire was already on the point of bankruptcy. * Being discouraged, he summoned all the statesmen, among whom we find Wang An-shih, certainly one of the most interesting figures in the political history of China, in spite of the unfavorable opinions that have been brought up against him by most of our historians. The reforms which he proposed were not destitute of interest for the economists. But, like all premature ideas, the real purpose of the reforms was only partially understood. Hence Wang found strong opposition in the conservative party, whose chief was Su Ma-koung, the famous Chinese historian. The struggle was intense and unrelenting. During all the reign of Shen Tsung, Wang triumphed, because it was money that the emperor needed. After the death of Wang, however, the conservative party returned to power with Su Ma-koung as prime minister. Unfortunately, the conservatives never understood that union is strength. Cliques were formed—the Loh Party which had the puritan Chen Yu at its head, the Zoh party whose chief was Sou Suh, the great sceptical writer with unrivalled talent, and the Soh Party.

The struggles of these petty cliques were such that they could never arrive at any cohesion, in spite of councils and conferences. The radical party took advantage of these hot excessive controversies, and the conservatives suffered a total defeat once more. At this time Wang An-shih's name was inscribed by the side of that of Confucius! But the radical party too fell into decay. Tsai King, a man of a very egoistic nature, greedy for glory and money, became the leader of the party.

Besides, the party spirit was so universal and unnecessarily developed that, during a period of ten years, Tsai Yu, son of Tsai King, at the head of a small number of men struggled with tenacity against his father, with a view to taking his place as minister. The Sung dynasty soon disappeared. The Kins, the ancestors of the Manchus, prepared for invasions which they had contemplated for long and the eunuchs began to seize power, though they did not partake in the party strife.

It was in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 A. D.) that the strife assumed the most tragical aspect, not because there had been indiscriminate massacres of innocent men of letters—such an event has repeated itself without cessation in the history of China—but because there was great corruption and *lachete* among the scholars (which was

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*Sir Havilland de Sausmarex has
kindly consented to perform
the opening ceremony which will
take place shortly after Noon.
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issued and all friends are there-
fore asked to accept this adver-
tisement as an invitation.*

unique of its kind). When the famous eunuch Wai Tsoung-yien put to death all his political enemies, of whom most were learned men and high officials, the scholars of the epoch, instead of protesting energetically against such an abominable action, erected name temples in order to please this triste personage. In fact, in 1626, temples were built in his name throughout the length and breadth of the empire, with the exception of the province of Fukien. Such honors were done only to Confucius. We know that eunuchs have never been popular in China and their social position was no better than the Jews in Russia. To place a eunuch at the head of men of letters was just as if one were to put an Israelite on the papal throne. What a shame!

The founder of the Ming dynasty was wise enough to know that eunuchs had always been the *bete noire* of the state. He therefore promulgated a decree forbidding eunuchs to take any part in political affairs. Unfortunately, his posterity did not heed such advice and the eunuchs soon extended their influence to public affairs. At about the same time the party called

Tong Ling, which could not be properly called a political party, began to acquire considerable political influence. These were learned men of the time who delivered lectures at the old seminary of Tong Ling. At first these conferences were purely philosophical, but soon they criticised contemporary politics, sometimes not without a certain degree of violence. High officials attached great importance to their opinion. Thus the partisans of this party were able to play a preponderant role in politics without actually being politicians themselves.

Controversies became more and more intense, and the eunuchs felt they were being badly insulted. They accused the members of the Tong Ling Party, as well as a great number of high officials, of treason for having discussed the famous "Three Cases." Void were the efforts of the accused to escape death.

However, the eunuchs soon experienced the return of fortune. The last of the Ming emperors, Tsoung Tsung, was intelligent. He put to death all eunuchs, but it was too late, for the rebel troops were already pouring into the city of Peking.

Historically, the *coup d'état* of 1898 was no doubt a political struggle between modern ideas and conservatism. Unluckily, the latter triumphed. Since the revolution of 1911 the party strife in China has undergone another change, but it is not within the scope of this article which is purely historical.

Views of American Press On Japanese Intervention in Russia

THERE is a decided conflict of opinion in the American press as to the advisability of Japanese intervention. To quote first those papers that advocate it, the *New York Times* argues that to land troops in Siberia would be akin to the exercise of police power, and it insists that "to entertain suspicions of Japan's ulterior designs in that quarter is as unreasonable as it would have been to charge that the Powers who intervened in China to put down the Boxer rebellion cherished the design of dividing Peking or any other Chinese territory among themselves." "Let Japan strike," urges the *Atlanta Constitution*; while even on the Pacific coast, where the Japanese question is a burning issue, we find the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Los Angeles Tribune* discussing the prospect with equanimity. Japan now has the chance to serve as "a buffer between German Kultur and Western civilization," remarks *The Chronicle*. "The commanding consideration," says the *Philadelphia North American*, "is that the Germanization of the world is still proceeding, and that it must be stopped if democratic civilization is to endure." And it adds: "The territorial sanctity of the Pacific provinces of Siberia does not raise any moral prohibition to weigh against the fact that Belgium and northern France have

been enslaved for three years and seven months, and are doomed forever unless the German absorption of Russia is checked. If Japan can halt the eastward march of Prussianism, more power to her!" "Perhaps Japan's sword will avail where America's pen has failed either to help Russia or hinder Germany's operations against Russia," suggests the *Boston Transcript*. And the *New York Globe* emphasizes "Japan's just right" to intervene, by picturing a possible parallel case:

"If the developments of the war were such as to make it probable that a German force would occupy Halifax, and Canada were in such a state of anarchy as to make plain her inability to defend her coasts, and to raise doubts of her desire so to do, it is certain that the United States would unquestionably immediately occupy the Nova-Scotian port.

"Japan's relations to Vladivostock and its hinterland are those that would exist if a Power hostile to us were threatening an undefended Canada. Japan has a Monroe Doctrine, based, like our own, on considerations of a necessary self-defense. The action Japan proposes is not an Entente action at all. A purely Japanese question is raised. Japan fought the Manchurian war to keep at a distance a dangerous and menacing imperial Power. If she was justified in resisting Russia, she is certainly justified in resisting Germany. It is inconceivable that she will allow Vladivostock to come into German possession.

"The landing of Japanese forces is said not to be pleasing to Russia. Then Russia should defend herself. If she can not or will not, it is not her right to complain if Japan defends herself. Efforts will doubtless be made to misrepresent the issue Japan is called on to face. The promoters of pro-German propaganda in this country are already busy, working as they steadily do, to sow discord, but the facts speak for themselves."—*The Literary Digest*.

Eugene Chen's New Newspaper

After considerable delay, due to the mechanical difficulties which are necessarily inherent in the getting out of a newspaper anywhere in the world, and particularly in Shanghai, Eugene Chen's new daily newspaper, the *Shanghai Gazette*, made its first appearance Monday April 22. Shanghai already has three morning papers (four including the French paper), but until the advent of the *Shanghai Gazette* had only one evening paper. The *Gazette* has a number of new features which will commend themselves to the reading public. All the late telegrams are printed on the first page, the older messages which have already appeared in the morning papers being placed in less conspicuous positions. The *Gazette* continues the policy which had been followed by its namesake at Peking, until it was suppressed by the Government, of translating from the *Chinese Government Gazette* all the principal mandates issued at the Capital. Another excellent feature is that contained in the department headed Chinese Press Comment, in which appear translations of the principal editorials from the native newspapers; this is an absolutely new feature in Shanghai. There are also a number of special articles by Peking and Shanghai contributors, in addition to interesting features selected from the English and American press. A daily picture page serves to enhance the value of what is indeed a most interesting newspaper.

"Heaven on Earth"—Only Eighty Miles from Shanghai

THERE is a city of about a million Chinese within eighty miles of Shanghai where the people are said to have a fuller and richer command of unadulterated Chinese profanity than is to be found in any other city in this land of four hundred million people. "They curse on the streets, in the tea-shops, and in their homes, and the most filthy, obscene and blasphemous language proceeds from their lips." (The quoted part is by a missionary). On the other hand the people of this city are courteous to a fault; they are the very soul of politeness. It is the old literary center of China and the intellects of the people flash as bright as the proverbial blade of Damascus and their conversation sparkles with humor. The merchants of this town are scrupulously honest and it is said (by the same missionary) that at least ninety per cent of them (merchants, not the missionaries) mean sixty cents when they price a yard of silk and not one dollar in accordance with the established practice in most Chinese cities, Shanghai, of course, excepted.

Another way of describing this city is to use this well-known phrase, which should be well-known because it has been used for no less than 2,437 years:

"HEAVEN ABOVE—BELOW SOOCHOW."

Just what the coiner of this phrase meant, no one knows, but if there is such a thing as a Heaven on Earth in China it must be Soochow. This is said with proper apologies to Hangchow, the other claimant to the honor of China's earthly Paradise.

Since the Chinese railways do not tell us of the charms of Soochow and thus increase their revenues, the writer is donating these lines for the good of China and also for the good of Shanghai's million and a half persons who should visit this "Chinese Heaven on Earth" at least once a year. The writer also desires to urge the hundreds of readers of this journal in America and elsewhere to visit this city of Soochow, although it may not be indicated in the published "thirty-day tours of the Orient" that are distributed in the United States by the Imperial Japanese Railways and Japanese steamship lines that consider it part of their *special position* in the Orient to distribute literature dealing with China.

But to go to Soochow: You get your ticket at the Shanghai-Railway station and if you are included among the "fools, government officials and American tourists who always travel first class" the ticket will cost three dollars in Mexican "big money" currency. If you are among the sensible class of individuals, like the missionaries (they admit it themselves), you will ride second class and the ticket will cost one dollar and twenty cents, which isn't so bad for eighty miles. On the way, if the eyes are kept open and the mind as well, the traveller will get a real idea of Chinese agriculture. There are fields of rape, wheat, hemp, clover, beans, rice,—and an abundance of Chinese graves which goats consider their "heaven on earth" because of the excellent grass that grows on the sacred tombs of the ancestors. An American agricultural scientist who knows everything that is to be known "even in Germany" on this subject who made this trip stated that in the matter of rotation of crops and

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fertilization, China has nothing to learn. The Chinese farmer does not know that beans and clover carry nitrogen to the soil and he does not know that the sediment he digs out of the bottom of the canal contains lime in the form of minute shells, but he goes ahead and puts it on his little field anyway and reaps accordingly. He also puts other things on his soil that we do not approve of, but we must admit that a farmer who can reap bountiful crops from the same field that his several-hundred-times-great-grandfather tilled three thousand years ago is no fool, even though he does live on the opposite side of the world from the fount of all scientific knowledge—and scientific warfare as well.

The mediaeval walled city to the left is Soochow, and to enjoy it you must have a mediaeval mind, or at least a mind capable of judging ancient things and conditions from *their standpoint* instead of your own. Soochow was built in 519 B.C. The wall with its battlements and portholes is twelve miles in diameter, and although many times repaired and reconstructed is just like it was 2,437 years ago. There is a moat around the wall and a Chinese boatman charges the moderate sum of two coppers for ferrying you and your party across. On the opposite side two coolies await you with a sedan chair or a donkey. Both are similar to those used 2,437 years ago. The donkey is more convenient to ride in, or on rather, because to dismount the rider merely stretches out his legs and stands up, thus permitting the donkey to walk out from underneath.

For the information of automobile manufacturers, there is no possibility of selling cars in Soochow, unless they are provided with wings, for the widest boulevard in this city is not more than seven feet. The missionary who said that the people of Soochow are profane must have gained his idea from the language of the donkey driver who uses considerably picturesque language in warning his million or so fellow citizens who crowd the streets to get out of his way. On each side of these narrow streets are shops and then a few more shops. Many of them are shops where foods such as fish are sold. These need no advertisement—they speak for themselves at quite a distance. Occasionally there is a little place a few feet wide and down in the dust and dirt you will find an aged Chinese working a silk loom, which disproves the theory that no good can come from impure sources. Only a woman can describe and appreciate the wonderful silk that is produced in these little primitive home factories, and only the secrets handed down for hundred of years from father to son could produce such textiles. Next door perhaps is a copper beater, who takes a piece of metal the size of four silver dollars and the same thickness and beats this into a copper kettle that will hold half a gallon of tea. This is the kind of kitchen ware that the Plymouth housewives brought over to America with them on the *Mayflower* excursion from England in 1620, but no one would expect the ancestors of those American "first families" to acknowledge that their country was no further advanced industrially at that date than is interior China to-day. Then there are lace shops, tea shops, silver smiths, embroidery, primitive egg hatcheries where the incubators consist of large earthen jars heated by charcoal. There are shops where dozens of food products are prepared from the soya bean; places where the raw silk is unwound from the cocoons and reeled in exactly the same manner as it was done 4,000 years ago. There are primitive distilleries where wines are produced from rice, and shops where cooking oils from the soya bean, rape and sesamum seeds are sold. There are said to be four or five thousand hand silk-loom in the city and the weavers receive six cents a foot for thin satin, ten cents for brocade, and fifteen cents for the best grade of thick satin. The most skillful workers weave about six feet a day. In addition there are cotton yarn spinning mills and steam silk filatures, but since these things are modern we will not waste time on them. The little girls and women who do the

work receive from ten to thirty cents a day. No child-labor laws or eight-hour day here in China's new industrialism.

Soochow has been called the Venice of China. A bird's eye view of the city would look like a checker board with canals as the dividing lines between the squares. The canals are used for boats, receptacles for garbage, places where the family laundry, rice, cooking utensils and babies are washed. The water is also used for drinking purposes, but since all Chinese drink tea, it has fortunately been boiled first.

There are of course Buddhist and Confucian temples and pagodas. The chief temple contains both Heaven and Hell departments, and in addition several hundred gods for all convenient purposes and uses. The main Buddha is a large well-fed individual about twenty feet in height, coated in gold and appearing fat, well fed and jolly. He evidently has been quite successful in answering prayers, for his department is filled with testimonials from thankful worshippers who have had prayers answered. The large incense burner at his feet is filled with ashes from tons of burned incense—conveniently sold by the priests in the same building. The hell department of the temple is filled with images portraying all kinds of physical torture, from being boiled in oil to being sawed asunder, not to mention the matter of having your internals removed by an instrument resembling a hoe. The heaven department of this magnificent temple consists of banks of clouds, and upon each cloud conveniently sits a god to answer the wishes of the worshippers. This kind of religion has one advantage over the kind the missionaries offer. It is visible, terribly visible and leaves nothing to the imagination.

But there is another influence in Soochow and to this we will now turn: This is one of the leading educational centers of China. It has by actual count seventy-three separate government and missionary schools and colleges. Of the schools, Soochow University is the largest and one of the most important in China. It leads especially in its scientific work and has been specially commended in this particular by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its students number about four hundred and its faculty and special lecturers number in excess of fifty foreigners and Chinese. It is conducted under the auspices of the American Methodist (South) Mission. Other mission schools are the Laura Haygood Normal School, the Medical School for Women, the Girls' School of Mo Ka Garden, Anglo-Chinese Academy, Soochow Academy, Women's Bible Training School, Yates Academy and Girls School, and the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Academy and Girls' School. Also among the missionary enterprises are the Soochow Hospital, Mary Black Hospital, Elizabeth Blake Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital for Women.

Among the government educational and charitable institutions are fifty primary schools, a normal school, medical school, agricultural college, industrial school, middle school and a number of trade schools, and in addition a government hospital in connection with the governmental medical school. Truly the activities of the missionary institutions has had a most wholesome effect on the government in encouraging educational endeavor.

One special feature of the educational work of Soochow University should be mentioned here and

recommended to other missionary and governmental educational institutions in China: This is the matter of investigating the products and industries of the community wherein the college is located and in encouraging the students to make their education practical by actually studying China. Many of the studies of this school have been published and are real contributions to scientific knowledge as well as valuable information dealing with China. We find among the published works of the University, one dealing with an investigation into the household industries of Soochow, another dealing with the plants of Kiangsu Province, the Gardens of Soochow, the Appeal of Christianity to the Chinese Mind, the Chinese Theater, Influence of Confucianism upon the Formation of Chinese Character, Chinese fishes, Alcohol in China, Flowers of Central China, Appeal of Buddhism to the Chinese Mind, Sericulture, the Beggars of China, and the Charities of Soochow. In addition to these there are dozens of others that deal with all phases of life and conditions of this city and province, truly a most important phase of educational work that might well be emulated by all educational institutions. In the absence of governmental work along this line, the colleges of China might render China and the rest of the world a most valuable service in this connection.

According to a most excellent booklet entitled "Beautiful Soo" written by the late Rev. Hampden C. du Bose, Soochow was built in the time of Confucius, shortly after the time of Nebuchadnezzar. "It was in the days of Socrates the philosopher, Herodotus the historian, Phidias the sculptor, and Pericles the orator, that the fathers of a numerous and distinguished race first built their primitive residences in this city of Soochow, China." The important element is that the city still exists and the people live in much the same manner that they did in those ancient days. Of course we find modern shops where Socony gasoline and Three Castle cigarettes are sold and the Japanese Government maintains a consulate there, but that doesn't change the fact it is a mediaeval city, still preserved in this modern world of gas bombs and seventy-mile guns. There are about one hundred foreigners in the city, but they fail to make much of an impression on the million primitive native children, for truly they are like children. A world-war that is shaking the foundations of civilization has little effect here. It has been for more than twenty centuries the literary Athens of China to the four hundred millions of the country. There is so much history and tradition about this city that it would require many times the space or talent available here to recount it.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the well-known author of works dealing with the characteristics of the Chinese people, recently said: "The Chinese people didn't come from anywhere. They were always here." And to this we must add that a civilization that has been able to preserve itself intact from earliest times to the present must have something back of it—and in the New World that is to come out of the Great War, perhaps will come China's time for her great contribution.

M. H. P.



Who's Who in Peking



Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang

On account of the secret Chinese-Japanese negotiations, according to the press, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was twice Acting Prime Minister, will likely resign as a protest. Whilst other statesmen often relegate their conscience to the background in diplomatic dealings, he continues looking after China's national interests.

Minister Lu was born in 1870 at Shanghai, the premier commercial port in China, which is destined to be the New York of the Far East. Receiving his first education at the Language School in the Kiangnan Arsenal, he was sent to the Tung Wen Kwan College in Peking for his post-graduate work. One year after his post-graduation, he was sent to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd as interpreter in 1890. Two years later he was promoted to be attache, and three years later, secretary. He was afterwards deputed to accompany the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary to the coronation of the Tsar.

In 1899 Minister Lu was appointed to represent China at the Hague Conference. He was made Minister to the Netherlands in 1905. When the second Hague Conference convened, he was again appointed China's delegate. During his second term as Chinese Minister to Holland in 1908, he negotiated the Consular Convention with that country. In the revolutionary year of 1911, he was sent to the Hague to exchange ratifications of this Convention, and thence proceeded to Petrograd to undertake negotiations with the Russian Government for the revision of the Treaty of 1881. At the same time he was appointed Minister to Russia.

In the first Republican cabinet, Lu Cheng-hsiang was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs, and arrived at Peking on May 24 to take up his new post. He was appointed Acting Prime Minister upon the resignation of Tang Shao-yi, and retained the portfolio of Finance. From that time up to the present he was several times called to head the Ministry of Foreign Affairs whenever there was any serious diplomatic trouble. Other positions he held during

that period were the Master of Ceremonies at President Yuan Shih-kai's inauguration, and the Acting Secretary of State in 1915. Prior to his appointment to be Minister of Foreign Affairs this time, Mr. Lu was Chairman of the War Commission.

Notes from Peking

The American Legation here received a telegram from the British Consul at Tsinan, Shantung, stating that H. J. Love, an American in the employ of the British American Tobacco Company, who was captured by the bandits at a place eighty li from Tsinanhsien on the 17th instant, was released. There is no American Consul at Tsinanfu.

Liu Cheng-jen, Chinese Minister to Russia, who recently returned to China on account of the chaotic condition in Russia, has been appointed a member of the War Commission.

The Red Cross *The Dansant* was given in the American Legation on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and it was a great success. General Li Chang-tai, Commander-in-chief of the Gendarmerie in the Capital, with his family, and Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Assistant Director of the Customs Administration, were among the Chinese officials present at the pleasant function. There were many members of the foreign legations, including their Ministers, in attendance. The occasion was to display lanterns, which will be sold later by the Red Cross at Tientsin. These lanterns were made here in Peking.

The Ministry of Education has appointed Chin Chi-cheng Acting Superintendent of Chinese Students in Japan.

There are now two Military Attaches to the American Legation in Peking. They are Major Drysdale and Captain Cutrer, Military and Assistant Military Attaches, respectively. Both of them were recently appointed.

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Bank of Communications was held at the Kiangsi Guild on the 16th instant. The Bank announced at the meeting that a dividend of 6 per cent and a bonus of 3 per cent for last year be declared.

Major C. B. Matthews, of the American Marine Corps, left Peking last Tuesday for Nagasaki to take a transport for the States to be on active service there.

Mrs. J. T. Spencer, mother of William Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation, has been confined to her bed several days with grip. Their friends are pleased to learn that she has recovered.

Dr. Y. C. Chang, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also Secretary to the Tariff Revision Commission now sitting at Shanghai, was appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs last Wednesday president

of the Tsing Hua College, to succeed Dr. Y. T. Tsur, who recently resigned. It is understood that Dr. Chang will not assume the new office until after the completion of the tariff revision. He is now visiting Peking, and will move his family down to Shanghai to stay with his parents for the time being.

Chu Shao-hsin, English secretary to the President, has been appointed Consul-General to San Francisco, and left for the United States by way of Shanghai yesterday, together with his family. Mr. Chu was former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

Samuel S. Young, secretary of the Siems-Carey Company in Peking, returned from Honan to the Capital yesterday, and will go back to-morrow to assist in getting Mr. Kyle, chief engineer of the Chu-chin Railway, who is now being held a prisoner by bandits, set free. It is understood that a reward of \$20,000 has been offered to the bandits if they will let Mr. Kyle leave them in peace.

Mr. Matsehira, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, left that port for Tokio on the 14th instant. He has been recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the President for decoration.

His Excellency M. A. Boppe, French Minister, arrived in Peking at noon on the 17th instant. He was met at the station by the staff of the French Legation, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and the Government.

Dr. Hawking Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been given an additional position as English secretary to the President, which has been vacated by Chu Shao-hsin.

L. Warner, of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, arrived in Peking on the 15th instant, and is going to Harbin next week.

Captain Cutrer left for Kaifeng to join Dr. Tenney on the 20th of April in endeavors to secure Mr. Kyle's release from the bandits.

Major Drysdale, Military Attache to the American Legation, arrived here from Harbin on the 14th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Mason, formerly of the editorial department of the *Japan Advertiser*, were here for five days on a sight-seeing trip, and left for Shanghai two days ago through Nanking. Mr. Mason is going to France by way of Cape Horn to represent the *N. Y. Outlook*. Mrs. Mason will return to the United States and will join him in France later.

Miss Bethia and Miss Leila Valpey, two sisters, arrived in Peking on last Wednesday to be employed by the American Legation as stenographers. They are Americans.

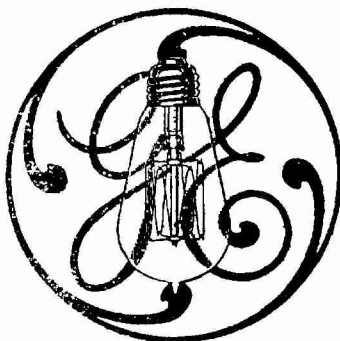
Peking, April 20th.

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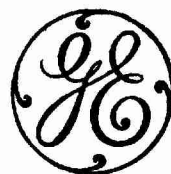
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Peking



When the Chinese Laborers Come Back from France

From the Chicago Journal

There are 150,000 Chinese laborers in France working on roads and in agriculture. A few are employed in munitions making. All expect to return to China when the stress which called them so far from home has passed. It is safe to say that they will go back with ideas that will help in the liberalizing of the great Oriental nation. No one who has had any contact with them ever questioned the mental ability of the Chinese; and these members of the race are in a good school. With such pupils, such a teacher and such a spur to learning, it looks as though China was due to get back 150,000 missionaries of a new order. Even among her swarming millions such a force will count for something.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

April 19. British monitors bombard Ostend and the batteries in the vicinity.

April 20. French troops on the Avre score several successes against the Germans, one of their battalions reaching Hill 84, between Castel and Morisel.

April 21. The American troops northwest of Toul are attacked by German shock troops, as a result of which the latter withdraw from the village of Seicheprey.

April 22. Telegrams from Amsterdam indicate that Germany is bringing such pressure to bear on Holland that she will have to enter the war either on one side or on the other.

April 23. In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, gives details regarding the recent raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge. Five obsolete cruisers were filled with concrete with the object of sinking them in the channel and entrances to both these ports; the results as far as known are that at Ostend 2 of these block ships were grounded and abandoned after being blown up; at Zeebrugge 2 of the block ships definitely attained their objective, being sunk and blown up at the entrance to the canal.

April 24. The British Admiralty, following the new policy of publishing results of submarine losses monthly instead of weekly, announces that 216,000 tons of British shipping were lost during the previous month, while the combined Allied and neutral mercantile tonnage lost during the same period amounted to 166,000 tons; during the second quarter of last year British shipping to the extent of 1,362,000, and of other countries 875,000 tons were lost—these being the highest figures for any quarter.—The Germans renew bombardment of the entire front preparatory to a new drive, with Albert as the apparent main objective.

CHINA

April 17. Reports from Kaifeng are to the effect that some days ago a railway train was held up by bandits between Hsuchowfu and Kaifeng; several of the passengers were killed and many were robbed.

April 18. Information is to hand from Taianfu that bandits in Shantung are holding 20 natives for ransom.—Damage to the extent of about a million dollars to private property is reported to have been caused at the city of Yeungkong on the south coast of Kwantung as a result of an encounter between the Southern troops and Lung Chi-kwang's contingent.

April 21. The Peking native press are warned by the police not to publish alarmist reports concerning the negotiations at present going on between the Chinese and Japanese governments, which are stated to have for their object Japanese control of the Chinese army and incidentally arrange for Chinese troops cooperating with Japanese troops in any future invasion of Siberia.

JAPAN

April 23. Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, and is succeeded by Baron Goto, Minister of Interior; the latter is succeeded by former Vice-Minister Mizuno.

GENERAL

April 19. The British Man-Power Bill passes the House of Lords and receives the Royal assent.

April 21. As a result of the Catholic clergy in Ireland preaching against conscription, the British authorities take over the principal Irish railways, the postoffices, and telephone exchanges.

April 23. During the next ten days 3,000,000 bushels of grain are being sent from the United States to Belgium and that part of France in German occupation for the relief of the civil population.—

A German company is in process of formation to take over the leases of the large oil fields in Roumania.

America

Ex-Senator Joseph M. Bailey, of Texas, is opposing the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, and the amendment to establish uniform laws on marriage and divorce, and says that when the last is ratified "there will not be a square foot of territory in the United States where it will be unlawful for negroes and white people to marry."

There was a three-hour debate in the Senate recently over a resolution to permit the erection in a public park of a statue of President Buchanan, for the construction of which his niece had willed \$100,000. Former Speaker Cannon championed the resolution on the ground that Buchanan had been "after all, President of the United States."

The solicitor for the Post Office Department at Washington holds that the law excluding from the mails publications carrying advertisements of intoxicating liquors does not apply to the advertisements for the sale of liquors inserted by the Government.

Under a ruling reported to have been handed down by District Draft Board No. 3, at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 14, the publication of a newspaper is an industry necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The decision was made in the case of a Syracuse newspaper man and he was placed in Class 3, L, "as a necessary associate or assistant in a necessary industrial enterprise."

There is not one of us who could not cut down his expenses to a standard. We can all save and as it gets into our souls and we begin to understand what this war means and how our personal responsibilities should be felt, we will have a unity of purpose that will sweep us on to victory. Let us buy Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps with the money that we are able to save every day and every week out of our regular expenses. If we all do this, this money rattling into the Treasury of the United States of America will make a noise that will be heard at the Brandenburg Gates in Berlin, and it will be a very discouraging sound to the Germans.

*By Frank A. Vanderlip
President, National City
Bank of New York. - -*

This advertisement in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan, which closes in Shanghai next Monday, is inserted in MILLARD'S REVIEW by Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.

Men and Events

J. B. Powell, associate editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW, went to Soochow on Monday where he delivered addresses before the students of Soochow University and the Laura Haygood School for Chinese Women.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, advisor to President Feng Kuo-cheng, arrived back several days ago from Australia (his native home) after enjoying a well-earned vacation. He is at present stopping at the Astor House, Shanghai.

In last week's issue of the REVIEW appeared a review of Winston Churchill's recent book, "Dwelling Place of Light." The review was written by Rex Reeder, instructor in English in Shanghai Baptist College, and should have been so credited.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, Sunday April 28, at 5:00 p.m. His special subject will be "The Missionary and the Merchant." There will be special music.

Among the passengers by the s. s. *China* from Yokohama, April 19, were twenty-three American Russian railway-service engineers of the Baldwin Locomotive Works contingent, who are *en route* to Philadelphia from Harbin after a month's stay in Siberia.

The Standard Oil Co. of Shanghai announces its office hours for the summer months as from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. The majority of the export and import firms, however, see themselves unable to adopt these hours, as with the constantly fluctuating exchange quotations, important business deals would be hampered unless the banks in Shanghai were also to close their doors during the afternoon—a course which present indications are will not be adopted.

Upon invitation of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge Charles S. Lobingier will read a paper at its next meeting, Thursday May 2, at 5.30 p.m., on "The Early Malays and their Neighbors." Judge Lobingier was one of the founders, and the first Chancellor of the Philippine Academy, an organization to promote advanced research in Filipinology, and his paper will incidentally discuss the work of the Academy while primarily presenting the results of researches by its members regarding the cultural influences which have affected the Filipinos. The meeting will be held at the Society's hall, 5 Museum Road, and will be open to the public.

In connection with the list of American missionaries who have been in China forty years or over, printed last week, a correspondent writes: "Of course, as a rule, the missionaries come to China 'for life or good behavior,' which probably not many of the mercantile community do—I mean 'life' not 'good behavior,' and cannot now think of any who have been here that long. There are two others, one, Dr. John Fryer, who came out in 1861, who, however, is an Englishman, but married an American wife, and who has resided in Berkeley, Cal., for a good many years in connection with the University there; the other, Dr. John Gulick of the American Board, arrived in 1863, and the last I knew was still living in Honolulu." It may be mentioned here, however, that the REVIEW is particularly interested in learning of others who are still in China.

Chao Hsin-chu, formerly secretary to the President of China, a former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, and a graduate of Columbia University (New York City), has been appointed Consul for China at San Francisco. He is at present in Shanghai preparatory to embarking on the s. s. *Venezuela*.

The large and handsome structure recently built by the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., on the Bund, Shanghai, will be formally opened at noon on Monday April 29, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, having kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony. The directors, general manager, and staff of this highly successful insurance company have issued a general invitation to the shareholders constituents and friends to attend an "at home" from noon to 1 p.m. The Yangtsze Insurance management has adopted the very sensible course of not issuing special cards of invitation, but instead making use of the public press to give a general invitation.

Last Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a *ricsha* coolie was brought to the Sinza Police Station in Shanghai suffering from deep scratches and covered with blood. His story that he had been attacked in his sleep by some wild animal in Chang-su-ho's Garden was at first received with considerable incredulity, but when several policemen arrived there shortly afterwards they learned that a young tigress had escaped from her cage. It was deemed inadvisable to hunt the animal by dark and so search was postponed until daylight. During the intervening hours the tigress mauled several ponies and killed and partially ate a dog. The tigress was eventually killed by several revolver shots discharged by Police Constable Pelling, after she had been located in the rafters of a low weaving shed on the borders of the Garden. The Police Constable will receive the skin of the tigress as a reward for his prowess. The unfortunate *ricsha* coolie has since died as the result of the injuries inflicted by the tigress.

The recently organized Chinese Commerce Club of California has inaugurated the publication of a "Chinese Commerce Index," in which members are from time to time informed of current events having a bearing on American commerce with China. The Index issued on March 14, by way of example, contains notes on the Chinese Labor Corps in France, the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, and also a note that a luncheon was given March 11 to Dr. A. P. Peck, Commissioner E. M. Gale, and Dr. R. Coltman. The luncheon was attended by twenty members of the Club, William Baldwin presiding in the absence from the City of Captain Dollar, president of the Club. The Index likewise is not behind-hand in injecting a little local color into its reports for the benefit of unsophisticated Americans, as may be seen from the following paragraph: "A countryman, it seemed, was found gagged in a Shanghai alley, robbed of his savings. The Police kept him for a week to identify the robbers, giving him lodgings and meals. No suspects being identified, the Police were helping him back to the farm when, in crossing the French Concession, he was recognized as a former house-boy whom a French Police Inspector had hired after hearing his hard-luck story of being robbed, only soon to find him gone from the house—and with the Inspector's jewelry!"

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BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.

ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.

INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.

JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.

KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.

RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.

T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.

STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.

B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.

WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)

The Trust on Laboratories (Chemical Department)

Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

Our New Catalogue

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East, and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

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Write to-day to the nearest office for a free copy of our handsome catalogue illustrating thousands of articles of American manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we explain full details of our favorable shipping arrangements and low-carload rates to the Orient.

We sell everything for the home, office, farm or school, Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc.

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No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our catalogue and place a trial order. We absolutely guarantee safe delivery.

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Send your packages to America by

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Packages may be sent from Shanghai to America and from America to Shanghai by insured Parcels Post, collect on delivery. Insurance rate is G. \$0.20 for packages valued at \$50 and G. \$0.25 for packages valued from \$50 to \$100. Insurance is good for loss or damage and is payable at receiving office. Persons living in interior of China may send through Shanghai U. S. Post office by having authorized agent to attend to matter of receipt and delivery.

U. S. Post Office

Shanghai, China.

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Americans and Chinese Meet at Red Cross Dinner

A gathering of representative Americans and Chinese was entertained last Thursday night, by U. S. Consul-General Sammons, at dinner at the Carlton Cafe, the object being, among other things, to bring to the attention of the Chinese community the necessity for interesting themselves in Red Cross work. The hearty spirit of cooperation shown by the Chinese community in the forthcoming American Red Cross Drive at the end of May was voiced by various Chinese speakers, including Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fong, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Y. C. Tong, Shen Tun-ho, C. T. Wang, and Chu Chao-hsien, the last named having recently been appointed Consul-General at San Francisco. They expressed gratitude for what the American Red Cross had done for China on her various occasions of distress, and willingness to return in kind now that there was a call from the West.

Mr. Sammons in the course of a short talk assured those assembled that the contributions to the American Red Cross Fund would far exceed the very liberal subscriptions which were now being made to the Liberty Loan and would result in something far more important than Red Cross Bonds or Liberty Bonds—bonds of good friendship and cooperation and a realization that Chinese and foreigners are standing shoulder to shoulder, man to man, in this great cause for humanity.

Judge Lobingier said that the results of this cooperation in a temporary emergency would not be temporary, but far-lasting and far-reaching friendliness between the nations.

Women's Work

Y. W. C. A. to Help in Red Cross Drive

Preparations are being made by a committee composed of Miss Grace Ward, Mrs. Mei and Miss Mamie Tong of the Young Women's Christian Association, for an entertainment to be held on May 2 at 4:30 p.m. in the Quinsan Road Local Association building for the purpose of arousing interest in the Red Cross Drive soon to be launched here for extending membership and securing more funds. Some of the special features of the program will be some war films shown, and addresses will be made by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and C. T. Wong, former Vice-Speaker of the Chinese Senate.

War Relief in Chefoo

Mr. Albert C. Chapen of the American Consulate at Chefoo, who is secretary of the Publicity Committee of the American War Relief Association of Chefoo, states that the American War Relief Workers of Chefoo are proud to announce the despatch of their first box of finished articles for France. This box contains 78 suits of pyjamas, 22 sleeveless sweaters, 9 mufflers, 141 triangular bandages, and the ladies claim that they have nearly enough on hand to fill a second box.

Though this is the first box that Chefoo has sent off it does not mean that Chefoo has not been working since America entered the War. Not being able to secure samples or patterns, they have centered their energies in raising money and now have quite a comfortable nest-egg to work with. They now have a few samples and this box is the first result of their energies in that direction.

Tientsin Red Cross Drive

Preparations have been made for the Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross to start a drive for more funds and to extend the membership on May 6, which will last one week. At a meeting of the Red Cross on April 20 a report was given by J. H. Brett, chairman of the Finance Committee, showing that an appropriation of \$2,000 was authorized for the committee on Woman's War Relief Work, which shall partly be given to the Purchasing Committee. One of the plans suggested for the raising of funds next fall was a minstrel show by the troops of the 15th Infantry.

The Red Cross to Utilize Discarded Articles

According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross have been receiving articles of value that have been heretofore thrown into the garbage can. The following articles are some which the Red Cross will turn to money and new use:

Old newspapers and magazines—ground up into pulp they save manpower and transportation service that is required in bringing pulp from the woods and the mills.

Old bottles are sterilized and used again, and corks are ground up to be made into life preservers.

All metal scrap can be melted and used again.

Burned out electric lamps contain platinum that has a salvage value; and old clothes are either repaired for new use, or sorted as rags. Old kid gloves are

made into suits for aviators, and all sorts of old rubber, from worn-out motor tires to leaky hot water bottles, have a good salvage value.

If you have a motorcar, bring your own contributions and those of your neighbor. Old newspapers and magazines brought tied in neat bundles save sorting.

Women and Events.

The Music Study Circle of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai held its last meeting on Friday afternoon, April 26, at 5 o'clock, in the Club's library rooms on the third floor of the Carlton Cafe. A Grieg program was given, and the meeting was in charge of Mrs. Powell.

A demonstration of the work of the girls of the Normal School of Physical Education was given before a large audience of 200 Chinese and foreign friends on Friday afternoon, April 19. The program consisted of ten numbers representative of the work that the girls are getting in their training.

Getz Bros. Celebrate Thirtieth Anniversary

The excellent precedent set by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company recently in celebrating its seventieth anniversary by holding an elaborate banquet in Shanghai, was followed last night by a similar banquet given by Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient Ltd. The banquet was a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the company's establishment of business connections with China.

There were about 350 Chinese and foreigners present at the banquet, which was held at the "Great World," a Chinese amusement center and restaurant in the French Concession of Shanghai. Among the foreigners present were: Louis Getz, of San Francisco, president of the company, who is now visiting in China; Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China; Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai; Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China; M. F. Perkins, American Vice-Consul; and about fifty other foreigners. Among the prominent Chinese were: Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Shen Lien Fong, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; S. K. Chen, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; and about three hundred other prominent Chinese business and professional men of Shanghai.

Speeches were made by Judge Lobingier, E. B. Waite, manager of the company's business in China, and Louis Getz, president of the company. Mr. Getz is one of the founders and is Vice-president of the recently organised China Commerce Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Getz, in the course of his speech, said:

"It is now about thirty years since we established business connections in this great country and my experience during that time has enabled me to become thoroughly acquainted with your requirements, thereby satisfying your demands, and I cannot help but feel that such has been the case, as the progress of our business has shown. From a small beginning it has grown to such an extent that we to-day have connections in almost every part of the world. The China Commerce Club of California, of which I was one of the founders and now have the honor of

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—:o:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the **REVIEW** and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

being the vice-president, was inaugurated in San Francisco about a year ago. This club has been created to promote friendly relations between China and the United States and one of the chief objects of the club is to extend to Chinese visiting America all the courtesies conducive to their comfort. Only a short time ago we had the pleasure of receiving 28 Chinese students and one of the Professors from the University of Peking, extending to them the courtesies of our Club and also furnishing them necessary facilities to enable them to visit all the prominent places in San Francisco and vicinity.

"A few months ago we also had the pleasure of entertaining at a banquet the Honorable T. K. Fong, Consul General for the Republic of China at San Francisco, which was tendered him as a farewell before taking up his position as Minister to Mexico. Our club has been using its best efforts to effect a ruling by the War Trade Board of the United States Government to the end that the people of China and the several thousand citizens of the United States now residing in this country, shall receive the same measure of consideration as accorded by our government to the British, French and Italian colonies, and I am pleased to say that the reports received lately from our Home Office are to the effect that our government is acceding to our request in a measure and no doubt in the near future will withdraw all obstacles now in the way of shipping such commodities as this country requires for its use."

"International Court Necessary for Peace"— Professor Gilmore

Taking for his subject "Judicial Settlement of International Disputes," Prof. Eugene A. Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin, delivered a most instructive address before the American University Club, at the first of a series of monthly luncheons which took place at the Carlton last Thursday at noon.

Discussing the subject of the judicial settlement of international disputes, Professor Gilmore first reviewed the methods that are at present in existence for the settlement of differences between nations. There was first of all diplomacy and when that failed there was the function of "good offices" proffered by a third party, mediation and, lastly, arbitration. In all of these the speaker pointed out that principles of international law were not involved and in most cases the essential elements of the settlement were concession and compromise. The method of judicial settlement of international disputes was not a new idea. It was first proposed at the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 when after prolonged discussions the principle was agreed upon, namely the establishment of an international court which would proceed to deal with international disputes by a judicial process instead of by arbitration. There was one point on which there was no agreement and that was the manner of selecting the judges and that was left open to be dealt with through diplomatic channels and if eventually no agreement was thus arrived at to form a subject for the next peace conference, which would already have been held had it not been for the war. The scheme provided for the appointment of fifteen judges not representative of any nation in particular, the positions to be of permanent tenure and to carry with them adequate salaries. The

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court would take jurisdiction in all controversies between nations of a justifiable nature.

Prof. Gilmore then went on to show that there was already in existence a considerable body of international law. The foreign offices and chancelleries of the world were continually referring to precedents to govern their actions in particular cases and it was through these precedents that there had already arisen a considerable amount of international law. He illustrated the point he was making by instancing the amount of common law which was not necessarily to be found in the statute books, such as the rule of the road and the customs governing transactions in negotiable paper. What the already existing law lacked to-day was adequate expression and at present the only way of declaring international law was through periodical conferences and the treatises of publicists.

It had been said that such an international court would be without power to enforce its decisions and that being so no one would go to it, but if all the strong nations of the world were to unite in the creation of an international court, composed of judges of standing in permanent tenure, they could depend upon nations going to that court with their disputes and getting a declaration of the principles of law that ought to govern the case and accepting the judgement of the court. That was a hope he had based upon actual experience. In this respect the speaker instanced the U. S. Supreme Court which took jurisdiction in the disputes between differing states in the Union, and gave as an example a dispute between Colorado and Kansas. Neither of the states was bound to appear before the Supreme Court, but they did, and abided by the decision. This had been the case in several other matters which he instanced. As to the benefits of such a system he pointed out that the nations of the world would be more secure under a reign of force. He believed that there was in the world a great sense of justice, just as there was in any community a community sense of justice. That world sense of justice could be expressed in world law—international law, and that world law could be expressed through a world court.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Is Japan's Policy Directed Towards
Dominating China?

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

If the safety of China is really menaced by Bolshevik or Austro-German activities in Eastern or Central Asia, the alleged military proposals of Japan could hardly be considered unreasonable or excessive, if China sincerely desires to cooperate with Japan to protect her own territories, and "to check German influence in the Far East." There is not a single First-rate Military Power that would entertain the notion of Chinese military cooperation unless the control of China's military resources, for the time being, passed into its hands. The Chinese armies, half-trained, armed with a miscellaneous collection of weapons, ancient and modern, officered largely by men who have had no military training whatsoever in the Western sense, and who are incapable of maintaining



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discipline, or carrying out any tactical operation, the success of which depended upon precision and capable leadership, would prove a constant source of danger and trouble, if put into line with really efficient troops. The Commanders of the latter would never know what the Chinese forces were up to, how they would meet any unforeseen emergency, how far they could be trusted in a dangerous situation. A campaign in Siberia, necessitating a Sino-Japanese Expedition, would also necessitate the absolute control of lines of communication, and the supreme direction of military operations passing into Japanese hands. Under no other conditions would a responsible Japanese—or for the matter of that any responsible Allied Commander of any nationality—agree to the cooperation of Chinese forces with his own.

The real question is, whether Chinese military cooperation is necessary, or desirable? Are the Japanese demands or proposals based upon a genuine desire to provide for Chinese cooperation in certain contingencies, or is what now seems the remote possibility of an Allied expedition to Siberia being exploited by Tokio for the purpose of bringing China under Japanese military domination? We must confess to considerable doubts as to the necessity for Chinese military cooperation in Siberia ever arising. In the first place, we believe the Japanese Army, alone, to be fully capable of carrying out any military operations that may ever become necessary in Asiatic Russia during the present war. Secondly, it seems to us far more urgent that China should set her own house in order than participate in military adventures outside her boundaries. China is at war with the Central Powers, it is true, but, as has repeatedly been emphasized in these columns, the assistance that would be of most value to, and be most appreciated by, her Allies would be the deportation or internment of all enemy aliens without further delay, and the re-establishment of peace and order within her own boundaries, so that she may be free to place her labor and industrial resources unreservedly at the disposal of America and the Entente. Militarism to-day is the curse of the country, as anyone who peruses the eyewitnesses' reports of the recent conduct of the Northern armies on the Yangtze must recognize. What China needs is not armies, but a strong, efficient, national constabulary, preferably trained, and to a large extent officered, by foreigners. Foreign control of her finances, foreign control of the forces available for the preservation of order might yet rescue her in time from the chaotic conditions to which she has been reduced by six years of almost incessant civil war between rival military leaders. Such control, it would seem, if it is to be exercised as it ought to be, solely for China's benefit, should be as far as possible international. China ought not to fall under the political or military domination of any particular Power, but should be assisted to regain her balance, and to start upon the path of prosperity and efficient government by all her Foreign friends. Japan's special interests in the Far East undoubtedly entitle her to play a prominent part in any workable scheme that can be devised for helping China out of her present difficulties. Any attempt on her part, however, to dominate China, to the exclusion of the political and commercial interests of China's other Allies, would be a short-sighted and, it may be added, a short-lived policy.

The Cotton Situation in the Far East

IN view of the difficulties in the transportation of cotton from India the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan, more commonly known by its Japanese name of Rengo Kai, wishing to conserve as much as possible the supply of cotton in the Island Empire, is making every effort to restrict the export from Japan of any Indian cotton at present lying there. The Rengo Kai is closely bound up with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, principally because years ago when the import of cotton from India to Japan first began to assume large proportions and when the raw cotton-carrying trade was mostly in the hands of British shipping companies, the Rengo Kai guaranteed the Japanese shipping lines a certain amount of yearly business provided they would start a service of steamers between Indian ports and Japan. As regards the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at least, the Rengo Kai had one of their representatives sitting in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's offices in India, and every merchant wishing to ship cotton from India had to confer with this representative of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association.

The spinning plants of Shanghai are at a disadvantage in getting cotton from India owing to the fact that as a result of arrangements dating back some considerable period the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are bringing cotton from India for the Japanese spinners at a fixed rate of freight, whereas, owing to the very high freights and the difficulties of securing space, it is almost impossible to get any cotton shipped from India direct to Shanghai. As a consequence, a number of Shanghai firms have been making purchases of Indian cotton in Japan, for the use of cotton mills in China. Owing, however, to the effect that such reshipments to Shanghai would have on the Japanese market, the Rengo Kai have induced the Japanese steamship lines to refuse to accept any Indian cotton for shipment to Shanghai unless the shipper has first secured a permit from the Rengo Kai. The Rengo Kai has not refused absolutely to grant any permits, but it charges a fee of five yen per picul for issuing such a permit, this policy being for all practical purposes a prohibition of export.

The action of the Rengo Kai—it is to be borne in mind that this is an association of *spinners*—is being opposed very strongly by the cotton merchants in Japan, who claim that the spinners should have consulted them before having induced the shipping companies to put these restrictions into force. The cotton merchants of Japan have, of course, also their own Society or Union, and the latter asks the Spinners' Association to withdraw the instructions given to the shipping companies, and to call a general meeting or conference of the two societies, with the object of determining a more reasonable fee for the issue of permits to ship Indian cotton. This matter is now pending in Japan, and is one of great importance to the Shanghai cotton market, as we learn from Messrs. Spunt & Co., the old established and well-known Shanghai cotton hong.

The Chinese and Japanese cotton markets are very closely interrelated and conditions at the present time are such that the price of raw cotton in the Shanghai market fluctuates very sharply. Both of these markets, however, are influenced to a greater

extent than they influence each other by the market in America, which is, as everyone knows, the greatest cotton supplier in the world. In Japan there is a system of forward sales of yarn known as *sampin*, and whenever as a result of speculation there is any fluctuation in the yarn market in Japan there occurs a corresponding change in the yarn market in China, and naturally the price of raw cotton moves in close sympathy with yarn prices.

The cotton operator in China in order to be successful must be more expert in this line of business than he would have to be in any other market in the world. Here there is no association of any kind to determine classifications of the raw material and there are no fixed standards; the natural result of such a state of affairs is that operations in the cotton market in China, and in Shanghai particularly, are attended with an enormous amount of risk. In addition to the disabilities just mentioned, there was, until a few years ago, the additional risk of excessive watering of cotton by the Chinese sellers, but, thanks to the efforts of the Cotton Testing House, this evil has to a great extent been done away with. Shanghai, however, has not yet in this respect reached the high level of the Tientsin market, where the standard of moisture is placed on a stricter basis than it is in Shanghai. In Tientsin no cotton containing more than 12% of moisture is allowed to pass the barrier, whereas here in Shanghai the standard is placed at 15%. One of the greatest needs in the raw cotton business in China is an association to determine classifications, there not being any authority at present to determine how the raw product coming into the market is to be classified. It would undoubtedly be a great help towards making dealings in raw cotton in this market less risky if a procedure somewhat similar to that in vogue in India were introduced. In India as soon as the new crop comes out samples are brought into the offices of the Cotton Association and standard samples for classification purposes are determined upon. These samples do not, however, remain permanent, and are changed four times a year to meet a condition incidental to cotton production the world over, namely, that the quality of all cotton decreases as the season runs its course. The first pickings are always the best, and the last are nearly always the worst.

One of the apparently paradoxical things that a stranger who inspects the Customs' Report of China will note is that China imports large quantities of American cotton, while at the same time exports considerable quantities to America, and this export business has actually been increasing since the outbreak of the war in Europe, despite the high freights and the difficulties of securing tonnage. The explanation of this correlative export and import is that American cotton is the only kind that will serve for spinning fine counts in the local mills. As is well known, the American product has a fine long staple, and is indispensable for spinning 40's to 48's. On the other hand, the coarser Chinese product is very suitable for mixing with wool in the manufacture of flannels and other coarser cloths. Although America is a considerable purchaser of cotton from China, it is to be borne in mind that Japan is by far China's best customer.

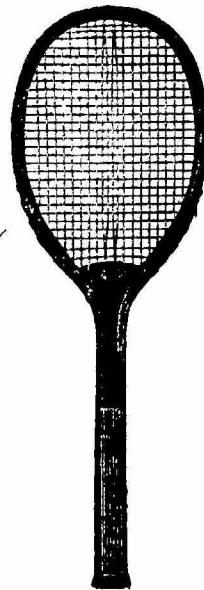
Of the various classes of cottons coming into the Shanghai market the Shensi variety is the best, although



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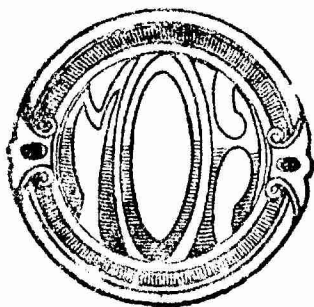
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the cotton from the Tungchow district is almost equally highly esteemed. Tungchow cotton is quite clean and is much liked by spinners because it is ginned by hand, that is, the small ginning plants are run at a low rate of speed, whereas much of the cotton grown around Shanghai—which in itself is inferior to the Tungchow variety—is ginned at plants within the Settlement driven at a high rate of speed by steam or electricity, with the result that the ginned cotton contains numerous broken seeds and also yellow spots caused by the oil thus set free from them. The cotton from Shantung and Chihli Provinces is characterized by a rough short staple and its color, which approaches absolute whiteness nearer than other varieties do.

It cannot be said that there has, generally speaking, been any improvement in the quality of cotton grown in China. The province of Honan might, however, be cited as an exception, where the farmers not only are more careful in planting, but also in ginning, with the result that the cotton from there does not require so much sorting as cotton from other parts of China does. As regards the Yangtze Valley the general opinion is that fifteen to twenty years ago the cotton was of a considerably better quality than that grown at present.

Nettles

STINGING nettle fiber as raw material for the textile industry is in use in a varying degree in Germany, Austria, Denmark and Switzerland. Originally intended as a substitute, its use has been pressed forward in the Central Empires through the shortage of cotton caused by the war.

The British Board of Trade, which has been watching the progress in the use of the nettle, has issued a report in which it is stated that the danger of ignoring a substitute is the possibility that by scientific experiments and research it may become a serious competitor with staple industries before the full extent of the risk has been appreciated. Believing this to be the case with the stinging nettle, and, hoping to seize an opportunity of making Germany independent of supplies of foreign cotton, the Germans have studied, tested, and adopted it as a war necessity; there is evidence available showing that they also claim to have discovered a new process for its utilization which opens up a great future for the industry even after the war.

Large quantities of nettles were collected in the summer of 1916 (according to one authority) under the supervision of the "Nesselfaser. Verwertungsgesellschaft," the new German War Company, holding an exclusive right to purchase, if necessary by compulsion, all stems of stinging nettles (*Urtica Dioica*), whether native or imported. This company claimed that a tissue comparing favorably with that manufactured from American cotton was obtained from the fiber. Mixed with wool, a cloth of soft texture, hardly distinguishable from expensive woolen material, much cheaper and easily dyed, is said to be produceable, the cloth being suitable for use in the manufacture of furniture covers, plush and suiting. There is, however, no confirmation of this claim, although there is no doubt that the fiber has been used to make linings for caps, coats, etc., for sandbags and probably for army shirts and towels.

Before describing the method of cultivating and preparing the fiber, an adverse report on its possibilities should be noted, for it shows that some doubts exist concerning the future of nettle fiber even in Germany. A German agricultural expert states that the cost of production rules it out for purposes of cultivation, and will stand in the way of its general adoption, notwithstanding the fact that its cultivation is now a national necessity. In the first place, the only soil available is so-called fallow land—all other land being devoted to more profitable use—and the cultivation of this land demands an immense amount of labor such as no farmer in the Central Empires can afford without special aid. Not only must the land be ploughed, but each plant has to be placed into the ground separately, because the nettle when cultivated either loses its power of propagation by seed or produces such a weak crop that it becomes of little use for fiber.

This intensity of labor is required at the very time when farmers are engaged in preparing more valuable crops. The results of this authority's experiments in the use of the fiber in place of cotton were poor in the extreme, and he came to the conclusion that while it is hopeless to look to farmers for an adequate supply of nettles, something might be done to stimulate the natural growth of the nettles on their natural soil by assisting the spreading of seeds or by use of prisoners of war for the cultivation of waste lands.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

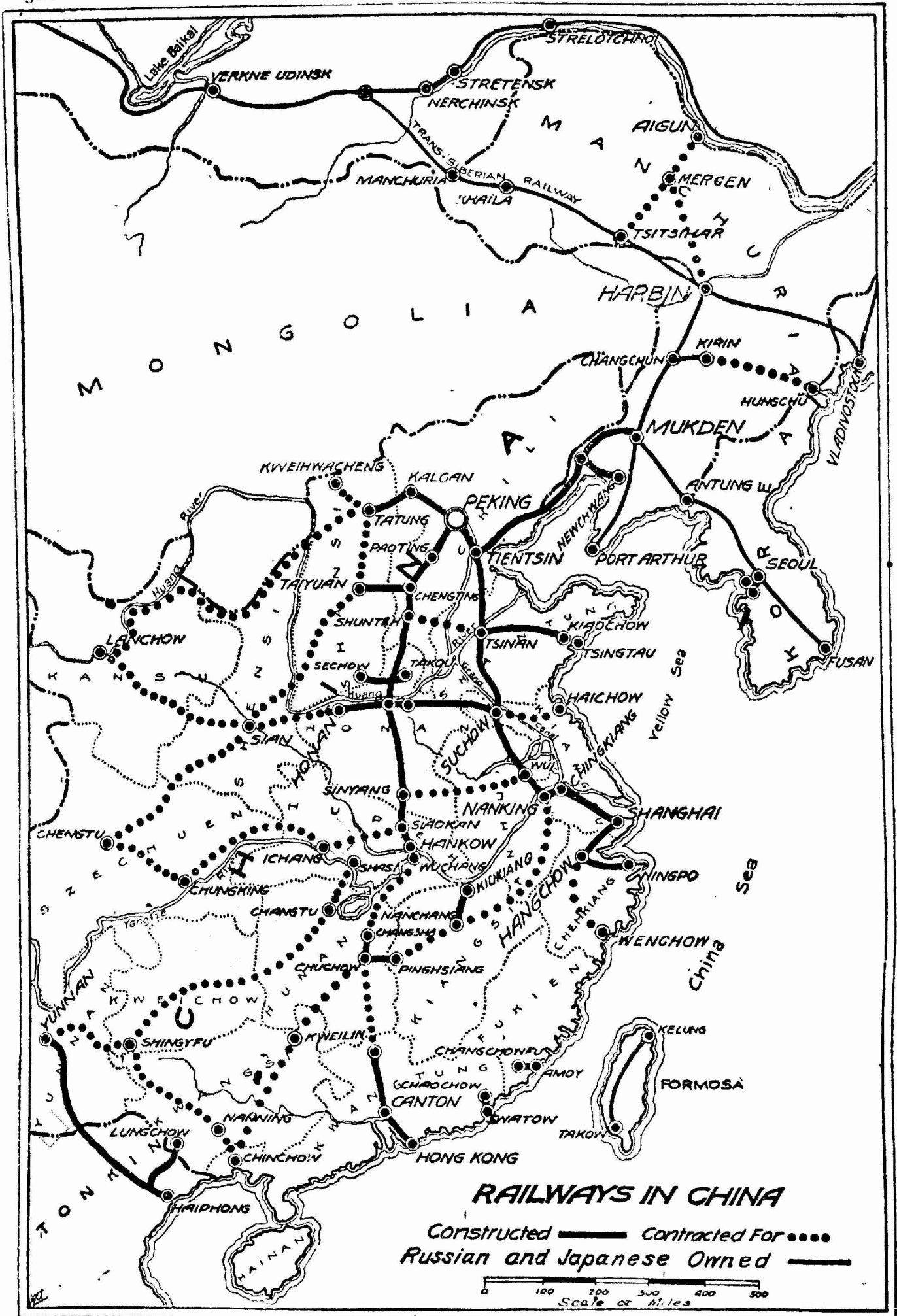
Russian Roubles Issued by Tsar Only to be Accepted by Germany

Germany's attitude toward currency issues of the Russian revolutionary Governments, as indicated in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is made known in the following special cable to the *New York Times* from the Hague on March 15:

Regarding financial and economic transactions of Germany with Russia as a result of the conclusion of peace, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that imports of roubles into Germany will be treated like any other foreign values; that is, the Imperial Bank can decide whether to accept rouble notes or not, but that from now on exchange will be regularly quoted like other foreign bills. Only so-called Tsar roubles will be accepted, and not money issued after the fall of the Tsar, such as Duma roubles, Kerensky roubles, or Maximalist roubles. There can be no private transaction in roubles, and the banker will act as commissioner.

The paper argues that the assumption that these transactions will lower the value of the mark is incorrect, as Tsar roubles will be used to pay for Russia's exports. It asserts that this measure has already had an advantageous effect on roubles in neutral countries.

The same paper writes editorially of the "Economic Eastern Peace," pointing out that peace with Ukraine has been rightly called a bread peace, and that with Roumania an oil peace. It admits that even optimistic Germans have often questioned Germany's future economical relations, even in the eventuality of military victory. The Paris Conference authorities realized that equality of economical right could be bought by bitterest political situation, and even to-day the question of economical relations with the Western Powers is the most weighty problem, although separate peace has shown how easily these theoretical questions can be settled in practice.



This map is reproduced from *Asia Magazine*

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How China Has Progressed in Railway Matters

Although China has yet a very long road to travel before its railway system will approach either in magnitude or in efficiency those of Western lands, this country at present presents a striking contrast to conditions as they were, let us say, in the year when America celebrated its Centenary of Independence—1876. It was in that year that the first railway in China was constructed by a foreign company and operated between Shanghai and Woosung, the first run being made in June. Despite the furious opposition of the populace, it being no uncommon thing for country folk to deliberately lie down on the tracks and dare the engine crew to run the trains over them, the line was a paying investment from the very start. The Chinese mind at that time, however, was not yet prepared to tolerate the "Fire Wagon," which is the

Chinese expression for a railway train, and after the original Shanghai-Woosung Railway had been operated for sixteen months the Chinese authorities successfully negotiated for the purchase of same, but not for the purpose of operating it. On the other hand, they vented their spite on this "foreign invasion" by tearing up the line and shipping out of the country, its eventual destination being Formosa, where the rails and rolling stock lay out in the open for years, idle and rusting. The present Shanghai-Woosung Railway was not constructed until twenty years later.

What a contrast to what we find in China to-day! Nearly all the important cities of the country are now connected with each other by railway, and China is not

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(Concluded from previous page)

suffering, as Japan is, from a mistaken construction policy inaugurated at the beginning. Whereas Japan has only narrow gauge roads and diminutive rolling stock China is covered with a net-work of standard-gauge routes.

Although some of the railway lines in China were originally constructed by private enterprise they are at present entirely under the control of the Chinese Government, with foreign experts employed in the higher administrative positions. China's railway lines are bringing into the national exchequer a large revenue yearly and, despite the competition of a fairly extensive system of canals, are enjoying a constantly increasing growth of passenger and cargo traffic. Until the outbreak of the war a passenger could leave from Shanghai and travel by railway to Paris, or any other European city.

But considerable as has been the progress of railway construction in China, a glance at the map facing the previous page will show that the lines actually in operation present considerably less mileage than those contracted for to be built in the future, and even when these contracted lines have eventually been built there remains yet further railway construction to be done in this country, involving sums of money running into many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Although the two main trunk lines in China, one running from Peking to Hankow, and the other from Tientsin to Nanking, were built with a view to tapping some of the most productive provinces of China, the fact remains that the Peking authorities have also kept strategic advantages in mind. The Tientsin-Pukow line meets the railway running from Moukden to Peking at Tientsin, and in this way Peking is in close railway communication by two well-built railway routes to the Yangtze Valley. It will be noted from the map that there has been so far a rather small proportion of railways built south of the Yangtze, and, as a result, the forthcoming construction will mostly be done in south and west China.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, admits that the agreement with Great Russia is not the last word, that great tact will be required to avoid menacing conflicts, and that it will be necessary to show the Russians that Germany is more indispensable than ever. The paper says a member of the Economical Commission recently returned from Petrograd shows how the Russian economical machine has become more and more rusty because the German machine was lacking, and that all the Russian representatives of trade and commerce admit this.

The paper then observes that the most imperative questions of the day are the exchange of goods and the financial question, and that it is well known that Russia has stored-up goods, not only grain from Ukraine, but enormous quantities of hides and skins from the Nijni-Novgorod district, flax from the Baltic, and Siberian products.

Federal Reserve Board Opposes Reserve Banks Engaging in Foreign Exchange

From the Federal Reserve Bulletin for March

Proposals to have Federal Reserve banks engage actively in foreign exchange business at the present time or to provide some other Governmental mechanism for furnishing foreign exchange, have been under consideration during the past month, and the Board has taken the view that such steps are not now advisable. It is further the opinion of the Board that until the present abnormal conditions disappear it cannot be determined precisely what machinery will be required with reference to the foreign exchange problem beyond the facilities provided by existing banking arrangements. In times of peace the foreign exchange business is highly competitive. Ordinarily in dealings between countries having a definitely established monetary standard there are no violent fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, the controlling factors in adjusting balances being the ruling interest rates and the cost of shipping gold, the higher value of money attracting foreign funds into the debtor country, for temporary or permanent investment, thereby obviating the necessity of sending gold. Just now, however, with the world at war, the foreign exchange business is very much unsettled and is attended by great risks because freedom in the operation of practically all the forces normally regulating foreign exchange fluctuation has been eliminated. Embargoes on gold in force in practically all leading countries make it impossible to stabilize exchange rates in the ordinary manner through gold shipments. Shipment of goods have been restricted to the minimum, and a free exchange of securities is hampered by apprehension on the part of the banks and the people, by political considerations, and by the wish of the investing classes to keep their savings at the disposal of their respective governments.

Commercial Notes

More than forty million cigarettes were brought to Shanghai from America by the s.s. *Katori Maru*, which arrived April 3. The same steamer brought 51 typewriters.

The s.s. *Empress of Asia* brought to Shanghai April 1 thirty motorcars. They are listed in the Customs Returns as being "from Canada," although it is quite probable that these cars are of American manufacture, merely having been sent to a Canadian port for shipment to the Far East.

American Diplomacy

The Principles of American Diplomacy. By John Bassett Moore. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1918.

A nation is most clearly conceived as a spiritual whole when it is seen in its relations with other nations; and the study of American diplomacy, even apart from the necessary connection between domestic and foreign policies, is an essential part of training for the best citizenship. Through this study, certain principles that have always formed a part of the American Idea may be clearly perceived, and the value of these principles to the world may be estimated.

In American diplomacy there has been a sufficient consistency to convince one that a real national will exists. Foreign policies have not been merely the results of changing economic conditions or of variable moral conceptions. The essential ideas that were dominant in the very beginning of the Republic have remained a part of the national consciousness and have on the whole guided the conduct of the nation in its dealings with foreign Powers. Are these principles and ideals ultimately sound? Are they practical? Have there been, and are there likely to be in the future, serious divergences from them? A real opinion regarding these questions on the part of a majority of thoughtful citizens is obviously necessary if democracy is to be effective—that is, if it is to be intelligent, and if it is to be emotionally prepared for action.

The materials for forming such an opinion are furnished in admirable form by John Bassett Moore in his book *Principles of American Diplomacy*. If this volume is in effect a manual of patriotism, its patriotic appeal is due, not to anything in the nature of *ex parte* pleading or to any attempt upon the part of the author to found theories of action upon past acts, but almost wholly to the logic of the facts themselves.

The Principles of American Diplomacy embodies substantially the entire text, with few alterations or amendments, of a work published by the author in 1905 under the title *American Diplomacy: Its Spirit and Achievements*. To this text, however, have been added discussions of all important diplomatic events that have occurred between 1903 and 1917 (including, of course, the event's relating to the Great War), as well as a whole new chapter upon the subject of Pan-Americanism. The method employed is topical—the diplomatic developments in relation to each general subject or policy being treated in chronological order. Thus the reader is able without undue difficulty to understand what has been in the main the attitude of the United States throughout its whole history in regard to neutrality, the freedom of the seas, the Monroe Doctrine, international arbitration, and many questions hardly less important.

In all this, there is sufficient room for difference of opinion as to the wisdom and the motives of particular policies; nor does the author in any way attempt to narrow the scope of individual thought upon these subjects. But no reasonable and attentive reader can fail to note, and to feel as inspiring, the generally consistent adherence of the nation to certain root principles and the generally favorable working-out of certain tendencies. The practical effect of these principles and characteristic tendencies is seen to have been great, and

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thus the United States, portrayed by an analysis of its motives and acts, stands out as an expression of the most enlightened conception of nationality.

American diplomacy has been an influence in behalf of political liberty; it has uniformly advocated the view that "the true test of a government's right to exist, and to be recognized by other governments, is the fact of its existence as the exponent of the popular will." American diplomacy has always stood for the principle of legality in international affairs. At the same time it has held to the doctrine of non-intervention and has maintained the distinction between the American and the European System. Throughout its whole course, it has been characterized by frankness and simplicity. Whoever understands these things will be slow to acquiesce in any surrender, urged upon grounds of immediate urgency, of the values that have already been maintained. Only upon the most fundamental reasons will we consent that the nation shall in essentials change its mind.

Dr. Moore's whole treatise is a justification and explication of the statement made in his opening chapter, that "not only the most important event of the past two hundred years, but one of the most important events of all times, was the advent of the United States into the family of nations."—*North American Review*.



The American Year Book

The American Year Book for 1917. New York: Appleton & Co. Shanghai: Chinese-American Publishing Co. U. S. \$3.00 net.

The American Year Book, edited by Francis G. Wickware, the 1917 volume of which has just appeared, has, like all other publications of the kind, undergone a readjustment as a result of the war. The space normally devoted to matters of more purely domestic interest has been somewhat curtailed, and a correspondingly larger amount allotted to matters dealing with the war. The publication, however, in the main follows the lines of its original plan, presenting material adapted to the needs not only of students of politics, sociology, industry, and economics, but of those interested in art, education, science, and religion, as well. The volume has in all respects been brought up to date. The section on agriculture, for instance, has been expanded to include a survey of the measures that have been taken as a result of the war; that on finance takes cognizance of the preparedness program. Treasury certificates, War Savings Certificates, War Taxes, the Liberty Loan, and other war measures; that on trade, transportation, and communication, covers war-risk insurance, the operations of the United States Shipping Board, etc., and that on American history deals with matters so recent as the fuel legislation. The book is arranged in thirty-one sections, and is provided with an analytical index. It remains a highly useful book.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. S. Peterson, Tientsin; Koosminsky; B. T. Blunger, Petrograd; R. Reckuett, Tientsin; M. F. Abdula, Kobe; W. Ehrhardt, Shanghai; J. N. Boyd, New York; H. B. Keeler, Soochow; G. Grasso, Changsha; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilchrist, Ningpo; Miss K. C. Gilchrist, Ningpo; Lt. A. G. Smith; Sub. Lt. T. H. Wiley; C. J. Coantzaki; V. Gauhman; R. Brock, Dairen; Reider; Stenova; Mr. and Mrs. Herty, London; H. W. Ware, Nagasaki; Ichtache; R. Abe; Mr. and Mrs. E. Tollefson; Miss Sem; E. Hallager, Copenhagen; O. Richter, Stockholm; Lingtze May; D. F. Morrison, New York; G. J. Dell Oro, Yokohama; M. D. Abrams, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Duceos, Tientsin; S. Yamamuro, Kobe; A. B. Moulder, San Francisco; E. A. Wilhelm, New York; G. E. Morrison; A. L. Troy, Shanghai; F. A. Johnson, Changsha.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: B. Syhora; K. C. Linn; Madame J. Gregozewshaya; S. C. Jones, Hangchow; Bewelot; Mrs. Bernyner; G. Colinet; F. C. Banham, Local; C. E. I. Almeida; J. F. Platt; W. Horner; B. Adam, Tientsin; G. D. Lowry, Peking; A. Black; J. E. Toley, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wright; L. Bickingsale, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Th. Senukoff, Hankow; P. Weingloss, Chefoo; L. Miller, Woosung; J. K. Panoff, Hankow; Mrs. L. Penkevsky, Harbin; M. Greenfield, Harbin; P. Williams, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jamieson; A. H. P. Jemings, New York; P. Mickle, New York; Miss G. L. Bate-man; J. Johnson, Hongkong.

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"We drag ourselves to the spot. They are drowned men. Their arms and heads are submerged. On the surface of the plastery liquid appear their backs and the straps of their accouterments. Their blue cloth trousers are inflated, with the feet attached askew upon the ballooning legs, like the black wooden feet on the shapeless legs of marionettes. From one sunken head the hair stands straight up like water-weeds. Here is a face which the water only lightly touches; the head is beached on the marge, and the body disappears in its turbid tomb. The face is lifted skyward. The eyes are two white holes; the mouth is a black hole. The mask's yellow and puffed-up skin appears soft and creased, like dough gone cold.

They are the men who were watching there, and could not extricate themselves from the mud. All their efforts to escape over the sticky escarpment of the trench that was slowly and fatally filling with water only dragged them still more into the depth. They died clinging to the yielding support of the earth.

* * * * *

"We cannot decide the identity of these beings, either by their clothes, thickly covered with filth, or by their head-dress, for they are bareheaded or swathed in woollens under their liquid and offensive cowls; or by their weapons, for they either have no rifles or their hands rest lightly on something they have dragged along, a shapeless and sticky mass, like a sort of fish.

All these men of corpse-like faces who are before us and behind us, at the limit of their strength, void of speech as of will, all these earth-charged men who you would say were carrying their own winding-sheets, are as much alike as if they were naked. Out of the horror of the night apparitions are issuing from this side and that who are clad in exacting the same uniform of misery and mud.

It is the end of all. For the moment it is the prodigious finish, the epic-cessation of the war.

I once used to think that the worst hell in war was the flame of shells; and then for long I thought it was the suffocation of the caverns which eternally confine us. But it is neither of these. Hell is water."

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The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 22	Last Quo- tation, Fri. March 28	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Amherst (new).....	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	
Anglo-Dutch	4.05	3.90	3.90	3.90	
Anglo-Java	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.50	
Consolidated	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.25	
Kota Bahroe	7.00	5.25	5.25	5.25	
Samagaga	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Shanghai Pahang	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.35	
Sua Manggis.....	5	4	4	4	
Tebong.....	17.75	16.00	16.00	16.00	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

H. and S. Bank.....	580	580	580	580
Langkat.....	16.00	167.50	16.57	16.50
International (ord).....	170	170	170	1.70
Yangtze poo (ord)	8.60	9.00	9.00	9.00
" (pref)	95.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Kung Yik.....	15.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Shanghai Cotton.....	140	139	139	139
Oriental Cotton	53.00	51.00	55.00	51.00
Telephone	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
New Eng. & S. B. Wks	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.00
Shanghai Dock.....	107	108	108	103

Exchange

Bar Silver	47½	49½	48½	47¾
T. T. on London	4/5	4/5	4/5½	4/5
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.53	4.51	4.53	4.49
Gold \$ Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	93.90	93.02	93.90	93.02
Mexican	72.73	72.92	72.95	72.7
Native Int.	04	04	04	02

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/4	2/6	2/6	2/4
Forward	2/6	2/7½	2/7½	2/6
Tendency	Easies	Deals		

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	April 23	61,316
Sales during Same..		45,182
Week ended.....	April 21	363

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period	Dividend
Yangtze Ins	22/4 to 29/4	\$18.00
Java Consolidated	25/4 to 1/5	Tls. 0.50
North China Ins	25/4 to 1/5	16/- @ 4/5½
Hall & Holtz.....	23/4 to 30/4	\$ 2.00
Sua Manggis	12/4 to 3/6	Tls. 0.25
Batu Anam.....	12/4 to 29/4	
Triping.....	25/4 to 29/4	
Semambu	23/4 to 30/4	

R. A. CURRY

Shanghai Stock Exchange

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

PATRICK J. CORRIGAN,

Deceased.

Consular Court Estate

TO THE UNKNOWN HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT :

Notice is hereby given that the assets and funds collected by the consular court in the above-entitled estate have been transferred to this Court and are now awaiting proof by any claimant that he or she is entitled to receive the same. In case no such proof is received within the time required by law the said assets and funds will be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States.

PAUL McRAE.

Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China, April 18, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR CHINAIn re Last Will and Testament of
THEODORE MOOREHEAD,

Deceased.

Cause No. 648

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,

Administrator with the will annexed,

Municipal Council,

Shanghai, China,

April 13, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

1918

- April 22, Cause No. 613, In Re Estate of Henry Augustus Jaeger, deceased; application for leave to distribute, inventory and statement of account.
- " 24, Cause No. 613, In Re Estate of Henry Augustus Jaeger, deceased; affidavit of publication.
- " 24, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; bill of particulars.
- " 25, Cause No. 615, Chinese American Co. v. Tenney; answer.
- " 25, Cause No. 650, In Re Marguerite Dodd's Estate; petition.

Hearings:

- April 20, Cause No. 649, United States v. Pablo Antonio.
- " 23, Cause No. 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George.
- " 23, Cause No. 649, United States v. Pablo Antonio.
- " 25, Cause No. 650, In Re Marguerite Dodd's Estate; on petition for Letters of Administration.
- " 26, Cause No. 613, In Re Henry A. Jaeger's Estate; on petition for Letters of Administration.

Decisions and Orders:

- April 22, Cause No. 615, Chinese American Co. v. Tenney; defendant given till April 25 to answer.
- " " Cause No. 619, King Ping Lee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; Demurrer withdrawn; mo. for bill of particulars confessed to be filed April 23; defendant given till April 30 to answer.
- " 25, Cause No. 613, In Re Henry A. Jaeger's Estate; order appointing administrator.
- " 26, Cause No. 650, In Re Marguerite Dodd's Estate; order appointing administrator.
- " 27, Cause No. 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George; decision; reported below.

Assignments for hearing:

- April 27, Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Co. v. Tenney.
- " " Cause No. 647, In Re Estate of Alfred Carrol Hunter, deceased; hearing on petition.
- May 3, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

YING NYIANG TZE, PLAINTIFF, *vs* ANDREWS & GEORGE,
A CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Filed April 27, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. **CONTRACTS:** *Employment.* An instrument in which plaintiff is "referred to as the Chinese Manager and Director * * becomes a Director * * and is paid a salary of Tls. 300. per month" and "for such salary * * agrees to devote the best part of his time and ability to the furthering of the interests of the Company" is a contract of employment.

2.—*Interpretation.* "Such salary" found, in the light of the surrounding circumstances, to have been promised plaintiff for his special services last mentioned and not as director.

3.—*The phrase "best part of his time and ability"* construed to mean the major portion of each, the employment of which is found not to have been established.

4.—*Validity.* That portion of the contract by which it is agreed that plaintiff "becomes a Director" is void as against public policy.

5.—*Termination.* The settled American rule is that a contract of employment whose duration is not expressly fixed is terminable at the will of either party.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The plaintiff sues for the rescission, and at the same time for damages for the breach, of a contract evidenced by the following instrument executed by himself and defendant, a corporation appearing to have been organized under the laws of Maine:

"AN AGREEMENT made this thirteenth day of September One thousand nine hundred and sixteen BETWEEN Andrews von Fischerz & George of SHANGHAI, CHINA, hereinafter referred to as the Company of the one part, and MR. YING NIANG TZE of SHANGHAI, CHINA, hereinafter referred to as the Chinese Manager and Director, of the other part as follows:—

"MR. YING NIANG TZE has agreed to purchase from the Company 500 Shares of Tls. 50. each, amounting in all to Tls. 25,000.

"In consideration of this purchase the Company agrees that MR. YING NIANG TZE becomes a Director of the FIRM and is paid a salary of Tls. 300. per month; he also participates in the profits of the Company in the same way as any of the other Directors or Shareholders and furthermore he is entitled to Director's fees.

"For such salary and the privilege of becoming a Director of the Company, MR. YING NIANG TZE agrees to devote to the best part of his time and ability to the furthering of the interests of the Company, and he also agrees to engage one or two good Shroffs to assist him.

"It is further understood that MR. ALFRED BLACK the General Manager of the Company arranges with MR. von FISCHERZ for the disposal of his Shares and sole interest in the business to MR. YING NIANG TZE, and as soon as all the arrangements are completed, MR. YING NIANG TZE agrees to take up immediately Tls. 25,000 worth of Shares.

"Before any arrangements are entered into as to the purchase of the Company's Shares by MR. YING NIANG TZE, it is agreed that he has the opportunity to examine the books of the Company so as to satisfy himself and his friends that the Company is a sound and paying one, but before this privilege is allowed him or any one whom he likes to appoint on his behalf he agrees to deposit Tls. 2,000 in the HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in the name of MR. ALFRED BLACK and himself.

"It is further agreed that if MR. YING NIANG TZE wishes to withdraw from what he has now promised to do in the way of purchasing the Shares and becoming a Director of the Company, he forfeits the Tls. 2,000 but if on the other hand MR. ALFRED BLACK cannot arrange for the purchase of the Shares, it is agreed that the Tls. 2,000 is returned to MR. YING NIANG TZE or if on examination of the books and MR. YING NIANG TZE finds that the profits of the Company are not what MR. ALFRED BLACK has told him, or that the business is not a paying one, then he is entitled to the return of the Tls. 2,000.

"Signed by the above named Andrews von Fischerz & George, in the presence of (Sgd) R. S. DOUGAL.

"ANDREWS, von FISCHERZ & GEORGE.—Signed ALFRED BLACK. General Manager.

"Signed by the above named Mr. Ying Niang Tze in the presence of (Sgd. in Chinese characters) CHANG LAN PING."

"(Signed) YING NIANG TZE (in Chinese characters).

After reciting the execution of said instrument the plaintiff proceeds to allege that he—

"duly purchased said shares of stock as provided for in said agreement and was then elected a director of said defendant corporation as provided in said agreement; that said plaintiff thereafter entered into the service of the said defendant corporation and has ever since devoted the best part of his time and ability to furthering the interests of said defendant as in said agreement provided; that plaintiff has also ever since his said election as director engaged and supplied entirely at his own expense two good shroffs to assist him as in said agreement provided.

"That the said defendant has committed a breach of the terms and considerations of said agreement and has not paid plaintiff his said salary for the months of March, April, May and June, 1917, although the same is now due and payable and has been demanded; and that said defendant has not paid plaintiff's director's fees which plaintiff alleges on information and belief amount to the sum of Tls. 300.00 or thereabouts, although plaintiff has repeatedly demanded the same."

Judgment for Tls. 26,200.00 and costs is prayed.

Defendant's answer denies—

"that plaintiff has devoted the best part of his time and ability to furthering the interests of defendant and also denies that plaintiff has engaged two good shroffs to assist him as alleged in said paragraph four" or "that it has committed a breach of the terms and conditions of said agreement as in said paragraph five alleged or any breach whatever and defendant further alleges that it has been at all times ready and willing to perform and has offered to perform its part of said contract but that plaintiff has wholly refused and failed to devote the best part of his time and attention to furthering the interests of said defendant and has wholly refused and failed to engage good and competent shroffs to assist plaintiff. In further answer to said paragraph five of said petition defendant denies that there are any director's fees due, owing or payable to plaintiff."

II

Plaintiff's averment that he has "devoted the best part of his time and ability to furthering the interests of said defendant as in said agreement provided" is an essential one for without it his pleading would be subject to demurrer for failure to state a cause of action.¹ And in order to obtain either rescission of the contract or damages for its breach plaintiff must prove that averment.

The phrase "best part of his time and ability" may not be a technical one (for the contract, it appears, was not drawn by a lawyer) but we do not think it ambiguous. In a comparatively recent case² a contract required the plaintiff "to devote his best energies to the sale of the defendant's product" and while this was held not to require his "exclusive attention" the court considered it:—

"apparent that 'best energies' meant such effort as in the exercise of sound judgment would be likely to produce the most profitable results to the defendant in view of the nature of the business and the extent of territory over which it was to be conducted."

So here we are of the opinion that the clause used in the contract did not require the plaintiff to devote all his time and ability to furthering the interests of the defendant company but we are disposed to agree with defendant's counsel that the phrase "best part" includes at least the major portion of each.

We do not think, however, that the plaintiff shows that he devoted any such portion of either his time or his ability to that purpose. He testifies indeed that he was present at the office on business days "sometimes one hour, and sometimes an hour more, and sometimes two hours." But this is contradicted by defendant's witnesses who say that he rarely remained more than a half hour, did not come at all on some days and came less frequently after the first month. It is true that the contract does not specify the place where plaintiff's time and ability were to be employed and that the mere fact that he was not at the office would not of itself disclose noncompliance. But we still think it incumbent on plaintiff to show that his time and ability were employed somewhere for the required purpose. The most that he claims on this point is that "all the business of the firm was always in my mind." But in view of the undisputed fact that plaintiff was at the time interested in several other lines of business to one of which, similar to that of defendant, he was devoting according to a not unfriendly witness (Roche) about half his time, we feel that something more precise and specific was required from the plaintiff in order to prove compliance with this clause of the contract.

It is also urged that defendant's import department was already taken care of by others and that it had no proper organization for exporting. But it would seem that the establishment of such an organization would have afforded a very appropriate field for plaintiff's

activities and, from the general manager's testimony, was one of the purposes of employing him. Nor does it appear that he might not have undertaken to extend the import business independently of the company's existing staff. At any rate without a specific showing that plaintiff made attempts in these directions, which were hindered or prevented by circumstances beyond his control, we are unable to find that this essential averment has been established.

III.

Wholly aside from the foregoing it will be seen that the principal breach complained of by plaintiff is the failure to pay his monthly salary of Tls. 300.00 beginning with March 1917. Plaintiff's contention is that he was to receive the salary as a director and that if he acted as a director, which it is conceded he did, he was complying with the contract. But it appears that none of the other directors, outside of the general manager received any salary. Moreover, it will be seen that in the contract plaintiff is "referred to as the Chinese *Manager* and Director" and defendant's representative testifies that the chief purpose of making the arrangement by which plaintiff should become associated with the company was that its business might be extended among the Chinese. This appears more reasonable than to assume that the company intended to single out plaintiff as the one director to receive a salary in discrimination against the others. The condition upon which plaintiff was to receive "such salary" seems to have been that he "devote the best part of his time and ability to furthering the interests of the company."

Indeed if we were to adopt plaintiff's contention that he was promised "such salary" as a director only, he would find himself in an even worse plight. For the clause in the contract by which "the company agrees that Mr. Ying Niang Tze become a Director" is by the American law contrary to public policy. The power to choose corporate officers belongs exclusively to the shareholders, and it is well settled that a contract which attempts to impair it is void.³

Neither party has questioned the validity of this contract and plaintiff, by asking its rescission, assumes its validity.⁴ We need not, therefore, stop to determine whether it is void *in toto*. But the clause regarding the directorship certainly is, and if it were inseparable from the salary provision the latter would necessarily be void also. Under either construction, therefore, plaintiff could not recover on that clause.

Plaintiff does not claim to have acted under the contract until November, 1916, and it is undisputed that he was paid for that and the three following months. If the subsequent non-payment constituted a breach it was only such if defendant was obliged under the contract to continue the employment for a longer time. But it will be seen that the contract fixes no definite term. Plaintiff's counsel argues that he was entitled to continue the employment and to receive the salary as long as he retained his ownership of the shares. But the American rule is that where the duration of a

3. *Federal.* West v. Camden, 135 U. S. 507, 10 Sup. Ct. 838.
Kansas. Noel v. Drake, 28 Kan. 265, 42 Am. Rep. 162.
Massachusetts. Woodruff v. Wentworth, 133 Mass. 309; Noyes v. Marsh, 133 Mass. 286; Guernsey v. Cook, 120 Mass. 501, 117 Mass. 548.
Michigan. Wilbur v. Stoepel, 82 Mich. 344, 46 N. W. 724.
Minnesota. Dickson v. Kittson, 75 Minn. 168, 77 N.W. 820.
New Hampshire. Harris v. Scott, 67 N. H. 437, 32 Atl. 770.
New Jersey. Cone v. Russell, 48 N. J. Eq. 208, 21 Atl. 847.
New York. Fennessey v. Ross, 39 N. Y. Supp. 323.
North Dakota. Gage v. Fisher, 5 N. D. 297, 65 N. W. 809.
Texas. Withers v. Edwards, 26 Tex. Civ. App. 189; 62 S. W. 795.
Utah. Flagstaff, etc. Co. v. Patrick, 2 Utah 304.
4. Gillespie v. Battle, 15 Ala. 276, 285.

1. Encyc. of Pl. & Pr. IV, 628.

2. Randall v. Peerless Motor Car Co. 212 Mass. 352, 99 N. E. 221.
 Cf. McLane v. Maurer, 28 Tex. Civ. App. 75, 66 S. W. 693.

contract of employment is not expressly fixed it is terminable at the will of either party.⁵

"In England" says Mr. Wood⁶ "it is held that a general hiring, or a hiring by the terms of which no time is fixed, is a hiring by the year. * * * With us, the rule is inflexible that a general or indefinite hiring is, prima facie, a hiring at will."

If, therefore, plaintiff had elected to terminate at the end of February, 1917, or even of November, 1916, that part of the agreement which required him to "devote the best part of his time and ability to furthering the interests of the Company" he might, under the doctrine above stated, have done so with impunity. And the rule works both ways. So long as neither party saw fit to require that the contract fix a definite term for said arrangement the defendant as well as the plaintiff was authorized to terminate it after the first month.⁷ And such appears to have been the effect of the notice given by defendant's manager, as testified to by several witnesses, that defendant would pay no more salary. Plaintiff may not thereby have ceased to be a director but the special employment as "Chinese Manager," for which the salary seems to have been intended, did, we think, terminate.

The only other breach alleged in the petition is the nonpayment of "plaintiff's director's fees which plaintiff alleges on information and belief amount (to) the sum of Tls. 300 or thereabouts." No evidence is offered in support of this last allegation nor to the effect that fees have been paid to or earned by any of the directors during the period of plaintiff's incumbency. On the other hand defendant's manager testifies that plaintiff "is entitled to the director's fees of the next annual meeting" which will occur "about the end of the month"; and in the absence of any proof that such fees are available to the other directors before that time we are unable to find that there has been a breach of the contract in that connection.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his petition and that defendant recover its costs.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 5. <i>Federal.</i> | Wilder v. U. S., 5 Court of Claims, 462. |
| <i>Alabama.</i> | Howard v. East Tennessee etc. R. Co., 91 Ala. 268, 8 So. 868. |
| <i>Arkansas.</i> | Haney v. Caldwell, 35 Ark. 156. |
| <i>California.</i> | De Briar v. Minturn, 1 Cal. 450; Lord v. Goldberg, 81 Cal. 596, 22 Pac. 1126. |
| <i>Colorado.</i> | K. P. R. Co. v. Roberson, 3 Col. 142. |
| <i>Delaware.</i> | Greer v. Arlington etc. Co., 1 Penne. 581, 43 Atl. 609. |
| <i>Illinois.</i> | Orr v. Ward, 73 Ill. 318 (tried before Gary, J.) |
| <i>Kentucky.</i> | Louisville etc. R. Co. v. Offutt, 99 Ky. 427, 59 Am. St. Rep. 467, 36 S. W. 181; Louisville etc. R. Co. v. Harvey, 34 S. W. 1069; Perry v. Wheeler, 12 Bush, 541. |
| <i>Maryland.</i> | McCullough Iron Co. v. Carpenter, 67 Md. 554, 11 Atl. 176. |
| <i>Massachusetts.</i> | Harper v. Hassard, 113 Mass. 187. |
| <i>Missouri.</i> | Finger v. Brewing Co. 13 Mo. App. 310; Evans v. R. Co. 24 Mo. App. 114. |
| <i>New York.</i> | Martin v. N. Y. L. Ins. Co., 148 N. Y. 117, 42 N. E. 416; Copp. v. Colorado etc. Co., 46 N. Y. Supp. 542, 20 Misc. 702. |
| <i>North Carolina.</i> | Edwards v. Seaboard R. Co., 121 N. C. 490, 28 S. E. 137. |
| <i>Oregon.</i> | Christensen v. Borax Co., 26 Or. 302, 38 Pac. 127. |
| <i>Pennsylvania.</i> | Coffin v. Landis, 46 Pa. St. 426; Peacock v. Cummings, Id. 434; Kirk v. Hartman, 63 Pa. St. 97. |
| <i>Rhode Island.</i> | Booth v. Nat. etc. Co., 19 R. I., 696, 36 Atl. 714. |
| <i>Wisconsin.</i> | Prentiss v. Ledyard, 28 Wis. 131. |

"As to the English rule that a general hiring shall be taken to be a hiring for a year (2 Chitty's Cont. 841), we have not found any American case which recognizes it, and we think it has not been adopted in this country. In England, the rule stands on custom and usage, and it is not contended that any such usage prevails in this country (2 Pars. On Cont. 32-33 n)." Hallett, C. J., in K. P. R. Co. v. Roberson, 3 Col. 146.

6. Master and Servant (2d Ed.) sec. 136.

7. Louisville etc. R. Co. v. Harvey, 34 S. W. (Ky.) 1069.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of

Cause No. 646

WINFIELD S. SWEET,

Special Proceeding No. 243

Deceased.

(Testamentary)

..... NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Winfield S. Sweet, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of October, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSIE M. SWEET,

Executrix.

HANGCHOW, CHINA.

Dated April 6, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 633

ALICE PARKER DAVIS,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KER DAVIS,

Administrator,

American Consulate,

Antung, China.

April 19, 1918.